FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi joined the call for the rearrest of a female suspect in the recent series of Beirut car bombings, accusing the Lebanese Forces of threatening the arresting officer and his family to obtain the woman's release, Beirut radio reported.

In other security developments, between 700 and 900 Syrian soldiers entered West Beirut and the southern suburb to take over new duties, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon's security sources, who added that some members of the force may move to the Sidon area. The same radio asserted that during the past few days between 2,500 and 3,000 Amal Movement fighters moved from West Beirut and the southern suburb to the Sidon area in preparation for expected armed confrontations with Palestinians in Sidon and Tyre. Elsewhere, a military spokesman cited by Beirut radio stated that Israeli gunboats shelled a checkpoint at Khaldah held jointly by Syrian observers and the Progressive Socialist Party.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will travel to Cameroon 25 August, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that the renewal of bilateral relations will be announced during the visit. Elsewhere, a Moroccan Information Ministry statement reported by MAP announced that no contact or cooperation between the two countries has taken place since the Ifrane meeting.

Sudan

In a Khartoum press conference reported by SUNA, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated that the issue of security and transportation in the south will be dealt with by a decisive confrontation, rather than by the waiting that has encouraged the SPLA to "terrify" citizens. The prime minister rebutted the SPLA's accusation of Sudanese collaboration with Libya in the use of food relief flights for the transport of military supplies. On the Libyan presence in western Sudan, Al-Mahdi said that Libyan troops once present there have returned home. The prime minister announced that the May 1983 shari'ah laws will be repealed "within the next 10 days," and that religious belief will no longer be a consideration in who is appointed to public office.

Meanwhile, the SPLA leadership termed the Sudanese Government decision to break off talks as "absurd" and against the interest of the Sudanese people, while a commentary broadcast by the same radio stressed that the SPLA will adhere to the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam declaration in the search for peace.

An article in the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* contended that a "surprise visit" to Cairo 19 August by an SPLA delegation was rebuffed by the Egyptian leadership. In a telephone conversation between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and chairman of the Sudanese Council of State Ahmad al-Mirghani, during which the delegation remained under guard at Cairo airport, Al-Mirghani appealed to Mubarak not to have any contact with the delegation, the newspaper continued. Mubarak urged restraint, but Al-Mirghani replied that the recent plane downing had put an end to Sudanese tolerance toward the rebels, according to the newspaper, which added that the delegation departed after leaving a letter for Mubarak.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided a power station near Ahvaz 21 August, according to a military spokesman cited by INA.

Elsewhere, the Rio de Janeiro magazine *Veja* reported that the Iraqi Army complained to the Brazilian Aerospace Industry, attributing some losses in battle to the poor performance of a missile manufactured in Brazil.

Iran-USSR-OPEC

Discussing his recent talks in Moscow, the oil minister said the Soviet Union is prepared to coordinate fully with OPEC members in implementing the cartel's recent decisions, IRNA reported. The minister said the USSR has announced its readiness to cut oil exports to Western Europe by 100,000 bbl/day, the agency continued.

Jordan-PLO

An article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* cited by WAM reported that some PLO offices in Jordan will be reopened, following a meeting held 21 August in Amman between PLO Executive Committee representative 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and a senior Jordanian security official.

Tunisia

Former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali is being held under "limited house arrest" in Tunis, according to JANA, which cited a Kuwait *Al-Qabas* article claiming that Tunisian security authorities prevented Mzali from leaving the country 20 August.

The Yemens

A Cairo *Al-Akhbar* article cited by MENA reported the presence of troop concentrations along the YAR-PDRY border. The tension was caused when a brigade from the PDRY Armed Forces was deployed in the area in response to the establishment by the YAR of a camp having 10,000 tribesmen loyal to former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the newspaper continued.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 163 *22 August 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat in Bucharest; To Meet With Ceausescu *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Cables UN on Israeli Raids on Camps *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
Qaddumi Receives Message on PLO Madrid Office Status *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Statements on Unity, Dialogue Reported *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
PLO, Jordanians Discuss Office 'Reorganization' *[WAM]* ..... A 1
LE REVEIL Cited on Syrian, Saudi Arabian 'Incidents' *[RFL]* ..... A 1
PLO Radio: Attack on Bus Kills, Wounds 27 Israelis ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Prices of Some Petroleum Products Increased ..... C 1
Al-'Usaymi-Led Delegation Departs for Harare ..... C 1

PDRY

Ethiopian Delegation Received by Al-'Attas ..... C 1
Al-'Attas 'Lecture' to Military Officers Reported ..... C 1
YSP's Muhammad Addresses Rally in Lahj Province ..... C 2

YAR

Troop Concentrations on Border With PDRY Reported *[MENA]* ..... C 2

EGYPT

Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives on Visit ..... D 1
New Measures on Customs, Exports, Imports Announced ..... D 1
To Start 23 Aug ..... D 1
Economy Minister Remarks ..... D 1

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Nicaraguan Foreign Minister ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
Power Station Attacked 21 Aug ..... E 1
Communique No 2,333 ..... E 1

JORDAN

Minister on Jerusalem Electricity Company Crisis *[Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Comments on U.S. Mideast Policy *[21 Aug]* ..... F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Oman ..... F 1

LEBANON

Junblatt Ready To Attend Cabinet Meetings *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
More Syrians in Beirut; Amal Force Moves South *[RFL]* ..... G 1
'Most' of Syrian Special Forces Withdrawn From North *[RFL]* ..... G 1

Minister Orders Rearrest of Car Bomb Suspect ..... G 1
Israeli Gunboat Fires at PSP-Syrian Checkpoint ..... G 1
'Resistance' Claims 1 Israeli Dead in Attack ..... G 1

ISRAEL

Shamir Interviewed on Foreign Relations, Rotation ..... I 1
Officials: U.S. Company 'Concocting' Theft Charges *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Aug]* ..... I 4
Rosenne on Shultz Mideast Visit, U.S. Policy ..... I 4
Visiting French Minister Talks With Ari'el Sharon ..... I 5
On Nuclear Plant Negotiations ..... I 5
On Bilateral Trade, EUREKA *[THE JERUSALEM POST 22 Aug]* ..... I 5
Court Orders Closure of Two E. Jerusalem Papers ..... I 5
Two Israeli Youths Stabbed by Arab While Hiking ..... I 6
Curfew Imposed ..... I 6
Curfew Lifted ..... I 6
Rooms of Three Terrorists Boarded Up Near Bethlehem ..... I 6
Irish UNIFIL Officer Killed, 2 Injured in Explosion ..... I 6
Northern Commander on Security Zone, Syrians *[BAMAHANE 20 Aug]* ..... I 6
Poll Shows Large Parties Losing Support *[HA'ARETZ 20 Aug]* ..... I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Southern Region Officials Attend SADCC Meeting ..... P 1
Heads of State, Ministers Arrive *[Luanda]* ..... P 1
Dos Santos Meets Delegation Heads *[Luanda]* ..... P 1
Dos Santos' Opening Address *[Luanda]* ..... P 1
Kaunda Speaks at Opening *[Luanda]* ..... P 2
Dos Santos' Reception Speech *[Luanda]* ..... P 2
OAU Secretary General Begins 5-Nation Tour *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir ..... Q 1

LIBYA

TANJUG Reports Demotion 'Process' in Armed Forces ..... Q 1
Seychelles Defense Minister Leaves 21 Aug ..... Q 1
Arab People's Congress Supports Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
U.S.Reported Transporting Military Equipment to Chad ..... Q 2
Health Secretary Khadurah Visits Bulgaria ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Israeli Prime Minister's Statements on Contacts Denied *[SPA]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Meets Press on Libya, Soviets, SPLM ..... Q 2
Says Libyans Leave Darfur ..... Q 2
SPLM 'Terrorist' Movement ..... Q 2
Stresses South Calm ..... Q 3
State Official Denies Presence of Libyan Forces ..... Q 3
SPLA Radio: Decision To Break Talks 'Absurd' ..... Q 4
Khartoum 'Bellicose, Anti-Peace' ..... Q 4
SPLA Shells Town, Destroys Helicopter 18 Aug *[SPLA Radio]* ..... Q 5
Kuwaiti Paper on Egypt's Refusal To Receive Garang *[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 20 Aug]* ..... Q 5
Demonstrators in Juba Protest Downing of Plane ..... Q 6

Sudan Airways Workers Suspended After Strike ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

Soviet Official Terms Talks 'Useful, Fruitful' ..... Q 6
Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

TANZANIA

PRC Pledges To Revive Lapsed Aid Projects ..... R 1

UGANDA

Economic, Political Protocols Signed With Libya ..... R 1
BBC Queries Prime Minister Kisekka on Gulu Raid ..... R 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Leader on Zambian Cooperation With FAPLA *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Leaves for SADCC Summit in Luanda ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Calls for Frontline-U.S. Summit *[PANA]* ..... U 1
Discusses U.S. Views on Apartheid ..... U 1
Departs for Luanda SADCC Summit ..... U 1
BBC Interviews Journalists on Aid to MNR ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Central Committee Meets in Luanda *[Luanda]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

'Strategic Goods' Said To Be Stockpiled ..... U 3
De Klerk Comments on Education for Race Groups ..... U 3
Prefers Black as Own Affairs Minister ..... U 3
Defends Own Affairs Departments ..... U 4
Commentary on Practical Effects of Housing Aid ..... U 4
Tutu Returns From Overseas Tour 21 Aug ..... U 5
Minister Says Tutu's 'Antics Wea.ing Thin' ..... U 5
Commission Invites Suggestions on Human Rights Bill ..... U 6
Universities' Condemnation of Emergency Decried ..... U 6
Opposition Criticizes University Race Quotas ..... U 6
Buthelezi Defends Inkatha to Bishops Conference ..... U 6
Pik Botha Details Financial Assistance to TBVC ..... U 7
Information Bureau Releases 22 Aug Unrest Report ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8

SWAZILAND

ANC Believed Using Country as Smuggling Route *[Johannesburg THE STAR 21 Aug]* ..... U 10

ZAMBIA

UNITA Land Mine Kills One, Injures One ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Amnesty International Declared 'Enemy' of Country *[SAPA]* ..... U 10
Government To Ignore 'Amnesty' ..... U 11
Mugabe, Mangwende Leave for SADCC Summit ..... U 11
Banana Receives Ethiopian, Ugandan Envoys ..... U 11

'Arafat in Bucharest; To Meet With Ceausescu

JN211805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Bucharest today on an official visit to Romania. During this visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar will hold talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and senior Romanian officials on the latest developments in the Palestine question and the current situation in the Middle East.

'Arafat Cables UN on Israeli Raids on Camps

JN211644 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to exert efforts to end the Zionist attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon and to guarantee the safety and security of these camps.

In a message to the UN secretary general, Brother Abu 'Ammar said for the second time in 2 days and for the fourth time in a month Zionist planes attacked Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Qaddumi Receives Message on PLO Madrid Office Status

JN201638 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, has received a written message from Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. The message contains the Spanish Government's decision to grant the PLO office in Madrid complete diplomatic status. WAFA said the Spanish ambassador to Tunisia conveyed the message to Brother Abu al-Lutf during a meeting at the PLO Political Department in Tunis. WAFA added the two sides discussed new developments in Arab and international arenas and relations between the PLO and Spain.

Palestinian Statements on Unity, Dialogue Reported

JN211926 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Relations between the DFLP and the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] are going downhill. Following vehement criticism by PNSF officials of the DFLP and its secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, regarding the dialogue which took place in Moscow between a DFLP delegation under Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and a Fatah delegation under Mahmud 'Abbas, Hawatimah today said the abrogation of the Amman agreement is a condition for restoring unity to the PLO. Hawatimah accused some Palestinian quarters of confusing the issues of setting the abrogation of the Amman agreement as a condition for initiating national dialogue and setting its abrogation as a condition for restoring PLO Unity.

Hawatimah said: There are some parties within Fatah and other movements which are placing obstacles to maintain the division. He added he will not allow the forces of the divisionist trend, which have opened fire on the Moscow agreement, the Democratic Alliance, Algeria, and the Soviets, to pursue their sabotage of the recent Moscow meetings results.

Fatah Uprising Movement spokesman 'Abd al-Hadi al-Nashshash has denounced Hawatimah's statements, describing them as statements which do not serve efforts being exerted to achieve Palestinian unity. He said Hawatimah in his statements has equated the deviationist trend with the nationalist trend. He added: This shows the DFLP is in line with deviationist policy. He added Hawatimah's statements do not reflect any concern for Palestinian unity and that his claims the PNSF and the Fatah Uprising Movement have opened fire on the USSR and Algeria are baseless.

PNSF Spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid told our radio this evening the PNSF Command reviewed last night the results of the dialogue which had taken place in Moscow and believes any date which is set for a PNC session before the abrogation of the Amman agreement and the Cairo declaration and the cancellation of political and organizational decisions which were adopted during the Amman PNC session contribute to entrenching division and fragmentation within the PLO.

PLO, Jordanians Discuss Office 'Reorganization'

JN220749 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Aug (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said today that a meeting was held yesterday between Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Amman, and a senior Jordanian security official during which they discussed the reorganization of the PLO offices in Jordan.

The paper said that a number of PLO departments will resume their activities, even in limited form, in accordance with the new organization under the supervision of the PLO Executive Committee's representatives led by Al-Yahya and the PLO office in Amman, in addition to other departments that have not been closed down. *Al-Ittihad* explained that Al-Yahya submitted to the Jordanian security official a namelist of more than 40 PLO cadres to be assigned to work at these departments in Jordan.

LE REVEIL Cited on Syrian, Saudi Arabian 'Incidents'

NC211212 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The *Le Reveil* newspaper quotes travelers from the Syrian capital as saying that incidents recently took place in different parts of Syria, including Aleppo and Damascus. Two units from the Syrian special forces stationed in Lebanon were summoned to Syria to deal with these events.

Military sources have confirmed that a Syrian military convoy left Lebanon through Al-'Abbudiyah 2 days ago. The convoy consisted of 110 armored personnel carriers, 10 rocket launchers, 23 guns, and 40 military and civilian vehicles carrying officers and soldiers.

The same newspaper also quotes pilgrims who have returned from Saudi Arabia as saying that 60 people were killed in an explosion that occurred on the road to Mecca. According to some of these pilgrims, scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah [spiritual leader of Lebanon's Hizballah party] was wounded during this explosion. However, it later turned out that he had left Medina for Jeddah before the explosion occurred.

PLO Radio: Attack on Bus Kills, Wounds 27 Israelis
JN211825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions, one of our units operating inside the occupied homeland launched a machine gun, grenade, and incendiary bomb attack yesterday morning against a military bus carrying a large number of enemy soldiers on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road. The bus was burned and more than 27 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

Immediately afterward, occupation forces rushed to the scene of the operation, cordoned it off, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Our group of fighters managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

KUWAIT

Prices of Some Petroleum Products Increased

LD211749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Aug (KUNA) — The Kuwait Petroleum Company has announced an increase in the posted price of some of its petroleum products as of 21 August. It is the second increase in 2 days and is in line with the rise in oil prices.

The petroleum products whose prices have risen include naphtha, aircraft fuel, kerosene, gas oil, and marine diesel oil.

The prices of naptha and oil gas have risen by $.06 per gallon to $.34 and $.39 respectively.

The prices of aircraft fuel and kerosene have increased by $.03 cents per gallon: the price of aircraft fuel has risen from U.S. 39.5 cents to 42.5 cents, and the price of kerosene has risen from $.39 to $.42.

The price of marine diesel oil has increased by $0.5 to $14 per barrel.

The prices of other petroleum products remain unchanged.

Al-'Usaymi-Led Delegation Departs for Harare

LD211737 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 21 (KUNA) — Kuwait Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi left here this morning for Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the Nonaligned foreign ministers conference scheduled to convene there next Wednesday.

In addition to Al-'Usaymi, the Kuwaiti delegation includes Kuwait's Permanent Representative to the UN Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, Counsellor Dherar Rez'uki and Ghassan al-Zewawi from the Political Department.

PDRY

Ethiopian Delegation Received by Al-'Attas

EA211803 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Aden, 21 Aug: [Words indistinct] Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Politburo member and chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium, received the Ethiopian delegation headed by Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, WPE Politburo alternate member and minister for public and national security in Socialist Ethiopia, in his office. [words indistinct] The meeting conveyed greetings from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman, and command-in-chief of Socialist Ethiopia's Armed Forces.

They reviewed bilateral relations, [word indistinct] in its advancement and a number of issues of mutual concern.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas stressed that Yemeni-Ethiopian relations are strong and strategic and based on the unity of principles and objectives of the two parties — the YSP and WPE.

The meeting was attended by Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, Politburo member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, minister of interior; [name indistinct] head of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department; the Yemeni charge d'affaires in Socialist Ethiopia; and the Ethiopian ambassador to Aden.

Al-'Attas 'Lecture' to Military Officers Reported

EA212002 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, YSP Political Bureau member and Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, has saluted the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of our Armed Forces on the occasion of extensive preparations for the celebration of the Armed Forces 15th anniversary and of their heroic stand in the defense of the homeland's sovereignty and the revolution's achievements and accomplishments.

In his lecture, which he delivered this morning to the soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the engineers, the Department of Military Projects, and some military units in Aden Province as part of the political workday program for 1986 which is being organized by the Armed Forces Political Department, he stressed that our party pays great attention to our Armed Forces as a force in the class struggle guided by [word indistinct] of scientific socialism and armed with the most modern military science, increasing its strength and fighting ability in the defense of the homeland and of the workers and the toiling classes' achievements, deepening its tie with the masses, actively increasing its participation in construction and production, and efficiently participating in political and social life. He stressed that the political workday will be a firm revolutionary tradition through which the dissemination of political awareness and scientific socialism among the members of our party and our civil and military institutions will be achieved. He pointed out the importance of giving great attention to this program to give importance to its political and ideological content through the preparation of appropriate cultural topics and to achieve positive results.

He said that the celebrations of the Armed Forces' anniversaries must become a revolutionary tradition and a yardstick to measure their achievements and experiences and to learn lessons to continue building our Armed Forces to achieve duties assigned to them by the YSP.

He pointed out that the designation of 1 September every year as an Armed Forces anniversary coincided with the day of the establishment of the military college, the first college from which qualified revolutionary military cadres of the sons of peasants

and workers graduated which [words indistinct] our Armed Forces with the specialized cadres. He reviewed the importance of the role of the cadre as the key man in all our institutions through whom resolutions and hopes are transformed into actual deeds, pointing out that the cadre, armed with theory and science, is the one who will be able to perform his duties from a position of great experience. He saluted the heroic role of our Armed Forces and other security institutions, party members, and the masses in foiling the abortive 13 January coup conspiracy through which they demonstrated that they are still a class force in the hands of the party, defending its principles and protecting the peoples interest and the homeland's leadership.

He also spoke in his lecture of the stages through which the Armed Forces have passed and said that those historical stages which were important in building its steadfastness and in strengthening national independence and repulsing antirevolution attacks and foiling the coup of the leftist opportunists and the bloody conspiracy of 13 January, had shown their mettle and reinforced their abilities and proved their absolute allegiance to the YSP. This confirmed that the army is a class force protecting the revolution for the sake of the victory of revolutionary aims and principles and the application of scientific socialism for strengthening and building our YSP.

In his lecture, he discussed the repercussions of the bloody 13 January conspiracy. He saluted the souls of the leading martyrs — Fattah, Antar, Muslih Shay — and all those who fell to achieve the people and the party's victory. He dealt with the effects of the conspiracy and the efforts being made by the party and state's leadership to eradicate the conspiracy at the political, economic, and social levels and the national and human objectives of the general amnesty resolution and the measures being implemented to bring those who planned and executed the conspiracy to justice in accordance with the laws and the Constitution.

He said that our party is strong in its unity and is confident in the people and stated that the coherence of the internal front is the rock on which all conspiracies of class enemies will founder. He stressed that the party and state's leadership is making all efforts to heal the wounds and to rise to the level of the responsibility and historical sacrifice. He said that our party's unity is one in terms of behavior and practice, of offering and giving, and of self-denial and strengthening the principles and upholding the aims of the party.

In his lecture, he also dealt with the current duties of our party, people, and Armed Forces in various fields, pointing out the importance of expending all efforts to strengthen the economic institutions and the public sector and cooperatives and to strengthen the position of [words indistinct] combating all negative phenomena and immediately criticizing mistakes.

He asked our Armed Forces to strengthen military discipline and control, to be constantly vigilant and to study their duties and strive to implement them, and to keep the fighting units in combat readiness and to promote their participation with the workers in implementing the slogan: A hand builds and another defends, and to utilize all experiences of foreign socialist friends in the military field.

He highly appreciated the Soviet experts' international role, who lent their knowledge to the promotion of our Armed Forces.

During his review of the Arab and international situation, he stressed that the leadership in the southern part is keen [words indistinct] to cooperate with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland for the sake of our homeland's security and stability and its future progress.

He also dealt with foreign policy and said we love peace [words indistinct] and stability. He stressed that our relationship with the socialist countries is a strategic relationship and that the two revolutions — the Ethiopian and the Yemeni — stand together in the same trench emanating from a unity of objectives and principles which brought the the YSP and the WPE together.

He warmly hailed the stand and support of socialist governments, above all that of the Soviet Union [words indistinct] for the benefits of their socialist experience and social progress.

The two brothers, Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, YSP Central Committee Politburo alternate member and defense minister, and Major Husayn 'Ali Hasan, Armed Forces Political Department director, and a number of Armed Forces officers attended the lecture.

YSP's Muhammad Addresses Rally in Lahj Province

EA211115 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Aden, 20 Aug — A large public rally was held in (Hath) District, Yafa Governorate, Lahj Province today, attended by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the members of the party secretariat for party organization in the province.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad delivered a speech in which he hailed the role of the sons of al-(Hath) District in defending the Yemeni revolution [word indistinct] and confronting the 13 January bloody conspiracy. In his speech, he called on the masses to prepare for sacrifices to fulfill the duties in front of them, for the [word indistinct] the living conditions of the district masses. This public rally comes in the framework of Yafa Governorate celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the National Front in the province.

YAR

Troop Concentrations on Border With PDRY Reported

NC212206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* reports that there are troop concentrations on both sides of the border between the YAR and the PDRY.

In tomorrow's issue, the paper adds that this tension began at the end of last week. One of the reasons was the deployment of South Yemen's 50th Brigade, which includes the Anti-Sanaa government forces in the South Yemeni Army, in the (Mikras) region on the YAR border. According to the paper, the brigade's deployment was in response to the establishment by the YAR Government of a large camp on the borders with the PDRY. The camp has around 10,000 tribesmen loyal to former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives on Visit

NC212043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy [title as received] arrived in Cairo from Tunisia this evening on an official 4-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, he will hold talks with Egyptian officials on the Middle East situation and on some international issues of interest to both countries.

The Soviet official was received on arrival at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah.

New Measures on Customs, Exports, Imports Announced

To Start 23 Aug

NC212140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Following today's cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Lutfi held a press conference at which he announced a number of decisions made by the cabinet to develop and simplify the procedures related to customs, exports, and imports. These measures, he said, come within the framework of an economic policy adopted and accurately followed by the government. They also are part of a comprehensive economic and financial reform plan. He emphasized that, following President Mubarak's continual instructions in this regard, these decisions will not affect the price of basic food commodities. Nor will they affect citizens of low income. Dr 'Ali Lutfi made it clear that these decisions are totally nationalist, and that nobody can impose any economic measures on Egypt.

Prime Minister Lutfi added that the major goals of the government's economic policy are an increase in agricultural, industrial, and energy production, and reductions in the budget deficit and the balance of payments.

The prime minister pointed out that to simplify the customs tariff system, the number of customs categories has been cut from 43 to 10. The objective of the development process in this field is to protect national industry, encourage production, and achieve social justice by means of reducing duties levied on basic commodities and increasing those on luxurious goods. He added that the dollar's rate of exchange for customs purposes has been amended from 70 piasters per dollar to 135 piasters per dollar. This is intended to cut the customs rate in half in a bid to simplify the exchange rates' structure.

Regarding customs exemptions, those related to the needs of the armed forces and the police will remain as they are, articles related to customs exemptions in international treaties will be observed, and the current exemptions provided for the free zones and Port Said [free zone] will be kept. The prime minister declared that with respect to the investment projects set up in accordance with the laws for investment, tourism, reconstruction, and joint stock companies, a minimum unified duty of 5 percent will be imposed on all imports for these projects, but this duty will not be collected retroactively.

Dr Lutfi said that as of Saturday [23 Aug] all restrictions are cancelled on private sector exports that do not fall within the list of commodities prohibited for export such as medicine, cement, cotton yarn, silk, antiques, and movies. Prime Minister Lutfi declared that the cabinet has abolished the imports rationalization committees as of Saturday, as their task will be assumed by the customs tariff.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi concluded his press conference by saying: The general philosophy of the government's economic policy depends on the rationalization of public expenditures so that the government might be an example to others, particularly the taxpayers, and so revenues will increase without increasing taxes. This economic policy is intended to simplify the structure of the dollar's rate of exchange, and to lower the current birthrate from 2.7 percent to 2.2 percent by the end of the next 5-year plan. According to this policy, 420,000 work opportunities will be created annually. Dr 'Ali Lutfi added that the government's economic policy aims at expanding employee training programs. To that end, 20 computer training centers will be established as a first step to upgrade the performance standard and to improve management within government and public sector agencies.

Economy Minister Remarks

NC220757 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] It has been decided to ban the import of 210 commodities because they are considered luxury items or have local equivalents. The rationalization committees will be abolished as of tomorrow. It has also been decided to permit the import of other commodities through the customs offices after the fees stated on the list of new customs tariffs are paid. This was announced by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, at a news conference last evening.

'Abu 'Ali said that the new customs tariffs will be applied on the basis of the exchange rate decreed by the Central Bank; that is, 135 piasters per dollar instead of 70 piasters. Sales tax [daribat al-istihlak], which was added to customs fees, will be reduced by 50 percent so that prices will not go up. This decision does not apply to luxury items, which will be taxed according to the declared rates without a reduction in the sales tax.

'Abu 'Ali said that all subsidy, assessment fees [rusum al-ihsa'], and other fees have been incorporated into the new customs tariffs to ensure that the prices of basic staples will not go up. He also stated that all tax exemptions have been abolished with the exception of those applicable to international agreements, the free zones, Port Said, the oil agreements, and of the tariffs on exploration and production. It has also been decided to impose 5-percent customs fees on machinery and equipment used in investment projects. This equipment was previously exempt for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

JN211718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman at noon today. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, the state of affairs in the region, particularly the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran, the eighth nonaligned summit, and other issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Wisam al-Zuhawi, foreign ministry under secretary; the head of the second international department; the head of the international organizations and conferences department; and the delegation accompanying the Nicaraguan foreign minister.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Power Station Attacked 21 Aug

JN211619 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Aug (INA)— Iraqi fighter planes carried out a successful raid against the Ramin power station near Ahvaz this evening. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said the Iraqi planes, which dealt a destructive blow to the power station at 1830 [1430 GMT] today, safely returned to base.

The spokesman stressed this raid is within Iraq's firm and legitimate course to paralyze the war efforts of the Iranian regime, which insists on war, by destroying economic and vital facilities the Iranian regime uses for aggression against Iraq.

Communique No 2,333

JN211651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,333 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the determination of the righteous men, our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal painful blows to the remnants of despotism and aggression and impose their full control on all battlefronts.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. The brave men of the sea who protect our waters from the treacherous aggressors are stronger and more determined to destroy the covetous aggressors. They sighted four enemy boats, which tried to approach one of our forward positions, and dealt them destructive blows, destroying three while the fourth boat fled. May God bless the brave men of our Navy. Let us deal the enemy further blows to break its back.

2. With high efficiency, our daring helicopter gunships carried out successful combat sorties over enemy units, inflicting further losses in life and equipment and completely destroying an enemy hideout, killing its occupants. Our helicopter gunships then safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. Our brave artillery men dealt concentrated blows to enemy units in the VII Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in life and equipment, setting huge fires, destroying five guns, two vehicles, and five ammunition dumps, setting one ammunition dump on fire, and killing one enemy soldier. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one ammunition dump, the vehicles, and one personnel position.

4. One of our patrols in the II Army Corps central sector opened fire on enemy positions, killing or wounding many enemy soldiers. Calls for help were heard from enemy ranks. Our patrol safely returned to its position. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions were also destroyed.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one boat carrying personnel and one personnel position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One ammunition dump was destroyed and three Kalashnikov rifles, three RPG-7 launchers, and one light RPK machine gun were captured in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. One enemy soldier was killed and one RPG-7 launcher was captured in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

8. While carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, one of our patrols captured two RPG-7 launchers, two BKC machine guns, and two Kalashnikov rifles the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

9. The forces of the criminal enemy shelled Tawilah and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

10. Several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 August 1986

Minister on Jerusalem Electricity Company Crisis

JN211848 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] In the first Jordanian comment on the Israeli authorities' decision to attach the assets of the Jerusalem Electricity Company, Marwan Dudin, Jordanian minister of occupied territories affairs, has told our radio this measure is a political measure and can in no way whatsoever reflect a sincere Israeli determination to tackle economic and financial problems. Marwan Dudin added the Jordanian Government has a clear concept of how to morally and materially support this company in accordance with bases formulated by a special Jordanian financial committee. He added: We hope the company's board of directors will succeed in maintaining its concession to enable the Jordanian Government to implement its program supporting it. [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Comments on U.S. Mideast Policy

JN210850 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "What Reconsideration?"]

[Text] We do not know whether to welcome the reports which have leaked from Washington in the past few days that the United States intends to reconsider its Middle East policy to activate the peace process or to have reservations about these reports pending the outcome of the current debate among U.S. Administration officials on this matter. Past experience has taught us to use caution so we will not be shocked when we find out that such reconsideration either implies nothing new worthy of mention or support for Israeli stands as usual.

Nevertheless, this time we want to disagree with our instincts and be hopeful. We will try to convince ourselves that the United States has learned from its previous disappointments, has recently built its stand on the essential facts of the conflict, and has indisputably realized what is possible and what is impossible in the Arab perception of the desired peace.

First of all, it should be assumed that the United States has decided to adopt a just, balanced stand on the two parties to the conflict so that it will be accepted as a neutral party and a just mediator between them. It is not reasonable for official and legislative circles in Washington to continue to speak in the name of the Likud bloc of Israel while expecting to be accepted by the Arabs as a mediator.

It is also unreasonable for Washington to continue to provide weapons and funds without any account or restrictions to Israel while ignoring the violation of human rights in the Jewish state and fully neglecting the Palestinian side, which is being harmed, and also disavowing Palestinian rights under various pretexts and excuses at a time when Washington expects to be accepted by the Arabs as a neutral negotiator that works for peace.

It is self-deception for Washington to imagine that the impressions of Vice President George Bush following his visit to the region are sufficient alone to make peace.

The Arabs have never been more ready for a just peace at any phase of the conflict than they are today. However, there must be no mixing of intentions and methods or of intentions and perceptions. The Arab perception of peace is essentially different from the perception of the Israelis, even of the Israeli doves.

How can Washington bridge the differences if it is not ready to exert real pressure on the aggressive party, which is the occupying party? In our opinion, reconsideration must first of all be based on international legitimacy. This legitimacy deprives Israel of any pretext to retain the land which it took by force. The slogan which Jordan raised calling for exchanging land for peace, which is contained in the Fes summit resolutions, is the only basis for building peace. Is the United States ready to pressure Israel to accept the principle of full withdrawal from the Arab lands in return for peace?

Is the United States ready to regard the Palestinian people as part of the human community who deserve to exercise their right to self-determination?

Is the United States ready to normalize its relations with the Palestinian people in the same way it is demanding that Moscow normalize its relations with Tel Aviv?

Is the United States ready to accept the UN Security Council's implementation of Resolution 242 issued in 1967 in its capacity as the international party responsible for its implementation?

Is the United States ready to admit that the USSR has a role to play in making peace in the region which cannot be ignored? Consequently, is it ready to accept the idea of an international conference called for by the Arabs and the international community?

Will Washington abandon its anomalous old policy which calls for a piecemeal solution through direct bilateral negotiations?

All these questions and other numerous questions are raised by the renewed talk about Washington's intention to reconsider its policies in the Middle East these days.

Awaiting answers from Washington, we will continue to hope that such reconsideration this time will be serious, sincere, daring, and responsible. We also hope that such reconsideration will not turn into a mirage just like our previous hopes for a responsible U.S. stand.

Briefs

Ambassador to Oman — Amman, PETRA — Nayif al-Hadid took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn at the Royal Hashemite Court yesterday on his appointment as Jordan's ambassador to Oman. [Summary] [*Amman Al-Dustur in Arabic 22 Aug 86 p 1 JN*]

Junblatt Ready To Attend Cabinet Meetings

NC220608 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has expressed his readiness for dialogue. In an interview with the magazine *La Revue du Liban*, he declared that if conditions in the region and the world at large are not conducive to real peace, let us settle for a truce.

Junblatt also said he was prepared to take part in cabinet meetings if necessary. He noted that his interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation was prompted by the fact that one cannot live in a closed society forever. He added: If we set preconditions for talks, we will achieve nothing. Therefore, he explained, our dialogue must be founded on the principle that every party has fought its battles and has been crowned with laurels.

Junblatt described the tripartite meeting in Mansur Palace [involving Prime Minister Karami and Ministers al-Hashim and Sham'un] as a good starting point, adding that the momentum should be maintained by forming new committees.

More Syrians in Beirut; Amal Force Moves South

NC220602 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Security sources in West Beirut and the southern suburb report that between 700 and 900 Syrian soldiers have entered West Beirut and the southern suburb via the mountain to take over new duties. This force includes members of the special units, intelligence men, and about 35 officers of various ranks. The sources note the possibility that some members of the new force may move to Sidon and the surrounding area to undertake security tasks and to reinforce intelligence groups there. These groups are in charge of keeping an eye on the movements of the pro-'Arafat Palestinians, as well as surveilling Iqlim al-Khurrub, the coast, and areas under the Progressive Socialist Party's control in the mountain region.

Meanwhile, informed security sources in southern Lebanon have revealed that large groups of Amal Movement fighters, estimated between 2,500 and 3,000, moved in the past few days from areas of West Beirut and the southern suburb to Sidon and environs in preparation for expected armed confrontations with the Palestinians near Sidon and Tyre. These sources said that the Amal Movement has established military centers and training camps in Al-Zahrani.

'Most' of Syrian Special Forces Withdrawn From North

NC211649 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] *Akhbar al-Yawm News Agency* has reported that most of the Syrian special units have been withdrawn from all areas in northern Lebanon during the past 4 days. The agency said that this development is as prominent as the fact that the Syrians stationed armed Palestinians in the positions which they vacated in the Al-Baddawi area. At the same time, there were reports that incidents had taken place in several Lebanese areas where the Syrians were deployed. The agency wonders whether the withdrawal of the Syrian special forces constitutes a reaction to incidents taking place in Syria. [passage omitted]

Minister Orders Rearrest of Car Bomb Suspect

NC220639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The reaction to the scandal involving the illicit release of Laure al-Hashim, the criminal accused of the Tariq al-Jadidah bombing, continues on the official, political, and popular levels. There have been calls for justice to take its course and for this criminal to be tried. According to security reports, this woman might have been involved in the 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Al-Barbir blasts as well.

Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi has announced that members of the Lebanese Forces pressured the arresting officer, and threatened both him and his family to secure Al-Hashim's release. Minister Al-Rasi said: I have given orders for this woman to be rearrested and handed over to the judiciary. The evidence in this case is now quite clear, and there is absolutely no doubt that she was the principal culprit. The continuing efforts to prevent her appearance before the authorities prove the complicity of those who are behind this measure. I call on the public prosecutor to act and to issue an arrest warrant for Laure al-Hashim.

Israeli Gunboat Fires at PSP-Syrian Checkpoint

NC211928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The central operations room of the general staff of the Fifth Section of the Central Military Bureau has issued a statement saying that an Israeli gunboat appeared opposite the Khaldah checkpoint which is held jointly by the Progressive Socialist Party and Syrian observers. It fired a rocket at the checkpoint, causing material damage. Gunfire was directed at the hostile boat which then retreated out to sea. Enemy boats are still sailing off the shore of Khaldah.

'Resistance' Claims 1 Israeli Dead in Attack

NC220630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Members of the resistance have attacked a position held by the Israeli enemy and his agents in 'Alman, killing one Israeli soldier and wounding two others. A resistance unit engaged a joint patrol in Bayt Yahun, and a second group detonated an explosive charge as the enemy passed by on the Al-Tayyibah-Al-Qantarah Road. Other resistance fighters set off an explosive device as an enemy patrol traveled along the Kawkaba Road.

The resistance has announced that it shelled the settlements of Nahariyyah, Ramim, Shomera, and Jaradah. Statements were issued saying that the enemy suffered losses in lives and property.

Shamir Interviewed on Foreign Relations, Rotation
TA211710 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Marcelle Sagiv in the television studio -- live in Hebrew]

[Excerpts][Sagiv] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir, the dispute over the Tabah arbitral compromis has been resolved, and the Peres-Mubarak summit will be held next month: Are you pleased with the latest developments?

[Shamir] On the whole I am, but of course the central question is whether I will remain as pleased after we have passed these stages. The Egyptians have always claimed that the Tabah dispute constitutes a hurdle in the development of friendly ties between Israel and Egypt. Now, as we near the removal of this obstacle, one can hope that relations will improve and everything will proceed smoothly.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, you held on to your objection to concluding the arbitration affair for many months, demanding that the whole matter be linked to normalization, promises, and perhaps more than that the implementation of Egyptian pledges in the realm of normalization. Have you changed your mind as a result of pressure from the prime minister, or due to certain promises?

[Shamir] First of all, the prime minister did not pressure me; he cannot pressure me. I believe I did not change my views. According to the Inner Cabinet resolutions of 14 January, we proceeded to strike a package deal with Egypt, saying: We will resolve the arbitration and Tabah matters together with the normalization problems, in other words Egypt's implementation of its commitments. This is not new. We pursued this course of action. We obtained Egyptian commitments through assistance from the United States in the form of its rather marked involvement in these negotiations.

[Sagiv] Is the United States serving as a guarantor that the Egyptian pledges on normalization will be honored?

[Shamir] One cannot talk about legal guarantees, but I believe that the massive U.S. involvement justifies moral responsibility.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, the summit between the prime minister and President Mubarak was arranged by Mr Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office. We know that you have talked to the prime minister and protested the fact that the meeting between Mr Tamir and President Mubarak was held without precoordination with the Foreign Ministry or the participation of Ambassador Moshe Sason. Did the prime minister give you any explanations for this?

[Shamir] There is no room for protest here; our ties are such as to leave no room for protest. Sometimes things need to be clarified, and sometimes there are arguments. I must admit that I am not happy with Avraham Tamir's modus operandi. He likes to do things privately, without bothering to coordinate, as required, and bypassing the ambassador whose participation is required according to proper state procedures. I discussed this with the prime minister, who is aware of this and who promised to correct this.

[Sagiv] The prime minister said yesterday that heads of state have been known to dispatch envoys and hold tete-a-tete meetings. Is this explanation acceptable to you?

[Shamir] Sometimes, indeed, envoys are sent. This, incidentally, is a very common phenomenon in the Arab world, which for some reason is not enamored with diplomatic mail services and therefore dispatches emissaries between leaders. Still, in most cases the envoy himself is also accompanied by the ambassador.

[Sagiv] Will you not accept such talks in the future, held through an envoy?

[Shamir] I may, but I think that as a rule, if we have an ambassador accredited to the place to which we send the emissary, he must participate in that mission because otherwise we deprive him of importance and undermine his status in that capital.

[Sagiv] We have indeed heard that Mr Sason was offended and wanted to come to Israel to express his protest. Did you personally persuade him to change his mind on this?

[Shamir] He was really hurt and offended, and rightly so. After all, he must guard his status as representative of the state. Yet I asked him to postpone his departure for Israel because he has things to take care of there. At this time, in the period preceding the signing of the arbitral compromis, he must do certain things to wind up certain aspects of the normalization, as promised.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, it has been said that the Peres-Mubarak summit will focus on the peace process more than anything else. Do you think this is a good time to launch new initiatives, and how will you deal with them after you become prime minister?

[Shamir] First let us see what is done and discussed there. After all, this depends on the two sides. I think that much time will be devoted to the improvement of Israeli-Egyptian ties, which is not only a bilateral issue but an integral part of the peace process. Normalization is not an issue by itself; we are not so eager to improve commercial ties with Egypt.

[Sagiv] Why not?

[Shamir] Based on our knowledge of the two countries' economies, we do not have high hopes for immediate major developments in this sphere. Similarly, we have no high hopes that masses of Egyptian tourists will visit here. Yet normalization, when implemented, could strengthen and bolster peace, which is why we are so concerned about it. It is a topmost concern of ours precisely, and primarily, because of its potential.

[Sagiv] And what about the peace process?

[Shamir] As an important country in the region, as far as the peace process is concerned, Egypt can and sometimes desires to participate in our efforts to get closer to or to make peace with other countries in the area. Egypt does not want to remain alone

in its peaceful relations with us, and it wants peace to reign in the region.

[Sagiv] It was reported today that President Mubarak has been trying to persuade Yasir 'Arafat to accept the UN resolutions, and perhaps consequently join the peace process, if it is resumed. When you assume the premiership again, in approximately 2 months, will you agree to incorporate Yasir 'Arafat in the process, if he ceases to support terrorism?

[Shamir] I will not do that today, tomorrow, or even before I become prime minister. It conflicts with the government guidelines that were adopted when we set up the national unity government; No negotiations with the PLO or its leader.

[Sagiv] Nonetheless, some ministers, such as Minister Weizman, have voiced different tunes. One could assume that if Yasir 'Arafat is indeed persuaded to relinquish terrorism, Israel may change its position toward him. Would you accept a change?

[Shamir] There are many ifs here, but I will not accept negotiations or any contacts with 'Arafat or the PLO.

[Sagiv] Do you think a government crisis could evolve on this issue?

[Shamir] I suppose not, because it would not stand to reason that Prime Minister Peres would break away from what has been mutually agreed upon in the national unity government.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, we constantly bring up the fact that you will soon enter the Prime Minister's Office as prime minister. Bearing in mind that the prime minister ultimately makes the decisions, let me ask you this: A few days ago Mr Mikha'el Deqel said in the United States that once you are prime minister, the settlement policy will change and more settlements will be established. Is this really so?

[Shamir] I hope so, but naturally I will act in accordance with what has been agreed upon in the government guidelines and the plan that was accepted by the unity government. Of course, within this framework, I will try to boost the settlement drive and our presence in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

[Sagiv] Even if this causes serious disagreements, and perhaps even a crisis with the Alignment?

[Shamir] If this is part of the government's plan and basic guidelines, I do not expect disagreements or crises.

[Sagiv] With you permission, Mr Shamir, let us proceed to another matter. This week Israeli and Soviet consular-level delegations met in Helsinki. The expectations of the meeting were great, perhaps partly due to the media. Yet once the meeting was over and no decision was made on further contacts, a certain measure of disappointment was felt. Certain sources in Bonn maintained that Israel erred in presenting the issue of the Soviet Jews so firmly and at the outset. Would you agree with that assessment?

[Shamir] No. I never entertained very high expectations. Following the prolonged coolness between us and the Soviet Union, one could hardly expect a single meeting between consular-level officials to lead to a total thaw. On the whole, I am satisfied with the meeting, because we achieved our goal.

[Sagiv] What did we achieve in that meeting?

[Shamir] First of all, that the meeting was held was an achievement. We proved that Israel is interested in improving relations with the Soviet Union and that the latter is interested in establishing ties with us. This follows a complete 19-year break for which the Soviet Union is responsible. Second, Israel proved and explained to the Soviet authorities that it is impossible to improve relations without thorough discussions on two matters of principle: the predicament of the Soviet Jews, and the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Middle East and Israel. The two are linked and constitute one entity, and it was important that the Soviets realize this.

[Sagiv] Could the issue of Soviet Jews not have been put off until the second or third meeting?

[Shamir] Some things cannot be put off; certain things must be stated from the outset so that everything is clear, no illusions are entertained, and misunderstandings are avoided. The Soviets now know that if they intend or desire to talk to Israel — and I think they are interested in this — then they should be prepared to discuss the problem of Soviet Jews and the Soviet Union's views on the Middle East.

[Sagiv] So what is your opinion on the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement that the Helsinki talks will have no follow-up?

[Shamir] I do not think this is the final word, the verdict. It should be regarded as a certain reaction to pressures from many directions.

[Sagiv] Sir, you mentioned the Soviet position regarding the Middle East. It is a known fact that the Soviet Union has long been keen on resuming its participation in the talks, the so-called peace process, and taking part in an international conference when one is held. Has Israel determined its position on the issue and conveyed it to the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] We have had many occasions to expound on our positions. First of all, there were meetings with Soviet foreign ministers in the United Nations last year, and 2 or 3 years ago. Nothing much has really changed since then. In addition, they follow what we say and write about it. Therefore, it is clear to them that Israel insists on the principle of direct negotiations between the parties in the Middle East.

[Sagiv] Do you think the Soviet Union will help or hinder such a dialogue?

[Shamir] So far the Soviet position has been one favoring only an international conference — with its participation, of course, and that of the United States. The Soviet Union would rather have a conference only with its and the United States' participation,

since it believes that only such a conference would solve the problem. We do not accept this theory, since it entails an attempt or desire to dictate solutions on the region at large and on us. Therefore there are differences of opinion between us on this question.

[Sagiv] If and when the Soviet Union takes part in a conference, would you expect to see a change in its position as a result of the reshuffle in the Soviet leadership?

[Shamir] It is too early to tell. What we have heard so far is in line with the positions voiced in the past.

[Sagiv] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in addition to these initial talks with the Soviet Union, it is known that there have been many exploratory contacts with various Eastern bloc countries. There are plans to resume relations with Poland, and perhaps also with Hungary. Are there any other countries about to resume relations with Israel and, if so, when?

[Shamir] I must be very cautious in describing the tendencies emerging in that part of Eastern Europe. After all, it is clear that we want to establish normal relations with that part of the world. Recently there has been a tendency to meet us halfway. Several countries want to change the condition and nature of their relations with Israel. However, this is a very slow process. This part of the world has its own pace which does not resemble either the American or the Israeli pace.

[Sagiv] Still, they depend on the Soviet decision. It is obvious that the actions of the Soviet Union have an impact on the Eastern bloc countries.

[Shamir] Of course there is a certain measure of coordination between them. However, despite this coordination they are still tending to resume relations.

[Sagiv] When do you expect Israel and Poland to exchange ambassadors?

[Shamir] It is too early to talk about ambassadors. We are still at a much earlier stage, that of setting up interests offices. However, past experience in other parts of the world shows us that offices on a much lower level lead to the establishment of embassies; we have many examples to prove this.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, Bulgaria has invited your wife to visit because she was born there. Will you join on the visit?

[Shamir] No, I will not join her. This is a private visit and if I were to travel with her the trip would acquire a totally different character.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, the question of relations with Africa and perhaps also with Asia is once again in the headlines. As is known, the prime minister will shortly travel to Cameroon on an official visit. Can you tell us of a significant change, of a resumption of relations in this area? Why have the African countries recently changed their positions?

[Shamir] That is a fact and yet further proof of what I said earlier. In Cameroon we had an interests office. In a few days, I hope, the interests office will become an embassy and we will establish full diplomatic relations. The same thing occurred earlier with the Ivory Coast. I hope the same will soon apply to other countries.

Indeed, the African countries have realized that relations with Israel will benefit them in many aspects. Consequently they have seen that they need not take the opposition of Arab or other elements into consideration, and should proceed as they see fit and resume relations with Israel. And that is exactly what they are doing. [passage omitted]

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, when you assume the premiership in 2 months the question of whether Mr Moda'i will again be finance minister, after resigning from this job, or be appointed to another Cabinet ministry will again come up, in light of the Alignment's clear objection to such a move. Will a serious dispute emerge over this subject?

[Shamir] I hope a dispute does not emerge over this and, what is more, I would not like to start a dispute now.

[Sagiv] Will you insist on having Mr Moda'i return to the post of finance minister?

[Shamir] I think Mr Moda'i should be a member of the Cabinet.

[Sagiv] In what capacity?

[Shamir] We shall see.

[Sagiv] Are you not prepared to commit yourself?

[Shamir] I do not have to commit myself. We shall see when this subject comes up.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, the prime minister has said that the fact that many countries are beginning to show more sympathy and openness toward Israel is a result of a calmer and less nervous policy on our part. Do you subscribe to this view? Will you embrace a similar policy when you assume the premiership?

[Shamir] I do not recall that we have been nervous. I do not think there was any nervousness in the past, I do not know that there is any nervousness at present, and I hope there is no nervousness in the future.

[Sagiv] A last question: Do you expect to cooperate with Mr Peres when you swap positions? How much more decisionmaking authority will you have?

[Shamir] Clearly there must be cooperation or the national unity government could not survive. Everybody should proceed according to his authority and position.

[Sagiv] It has been reported that Mr Peres is seeking the chairmanship of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs so that the Alignment has a say in economic matters, given the fact that the prime minister, the finance minister, and the trade and

industry minister will all be Likud members. Will you agree to having the current prime minister as chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs?

[Shamir] I have not heard about such a demand, and such a demand does not exist. There may be some thoughts to that effect among Alignment members, but I have not heard about them.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, it is being said that the national unity government survived for 2 years by going through frequent crises that you had to face. Do you expect the government to to survive through 2 more years of the same once you trade places with the current prime minister, or do you foresee elections within a few months?

[Shamir] As long as we are convinced that a national unity government must be upheld for the sake of the national interest, we will make every possible effort to overcome problems and crises, just as we have done until now.

[Sagiv] Mr Vice Prime Minister, we thank you very much for coming to our studio.

Officials: U.S. Company 'Concocting' Theft Charges

TA211101 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer and the defense correspondent]

[Excerpts] Washington — Israeli officials yesterday charged an Illinois company with "concocting" allegations that Israel had attempted to steal its technology.

The officials said that Recon Optical Inc. of Barrington, Illinois, had failed to produce aerial reconnaissance cameras for Israel as part of a $40 million contract signed in 1984. The company had been the low bidder for the Israeli contract, which was to be financed by U.S. military grants.

But Recon, which has been doing business with Israel for 20 years, was apparently unable to produce the specified cameras within the planned budget. Because of cost overruns that could bring the overall price to $100m, it had sought additional funds from Israel.

According to Israel officials, the Defence Ministry's Purchasing Mission in New York had refused Recon's demands, insisting that the company had underbid the original contract. Israel cancelled the entire contract instead.

Israeli officials charged that Recon had then decided to retaliate. The company was apparently anxious to take advantage of the atmosphere in the U.S. arising from other widely-publicized allegations of Israeli spying and arms smuggling. [passage omitted]

POST Defence Reporter adds:

Defence sources in Israel tended to play down the Recon affair. The sources said the latest affair was not viewed in the same light as previous incidents when the U.S. Customs and other official bodies had alleged Israeli involvement in illegal technology transfers.

At the same time it was noted that undue media attention to alleged Israeli wrongdoing was giving the country a bad name. American industrialists were becoming wary of embarking on deals with Israel in case they became the subject of government investigations.

The furor in the American media about the previous incidents had cut short negotiations with Washington to accord diplomatic status to the large Purchasing Mission in the U.S.

In the present case, the U.S. company was apparently trying to exploit for its own purposes Israel's sensitivity to unfavourable publicity.

A Defence Ministry statement said: "It seems the company is ready to do anything, including false accusations, so as not to pay according to the credit letter to which the Defence Ministry Purchasing Mission in New York is lawfully entitled."

The statement strngly denied the "baseless accusations" against Israel technicians. "All the information in the technicians' possession was lawfully acquired and is covered by a U.S. Government export licence," the statement said.

Defence Minister Rabin last month related to the allegations that Israel had smuggled cluster bomb and tank barrel technology from the U.S. and the "fairy tale of arms sales to Iran." He strongly attacked those in the U.S. who fabricated "out of nowhere" stories against Israel.

"I can't explain how there can be people in the U.S. who want to undermine relations between our two countries," he said. Rabin charged these anti-Israel elements with putting pressure on American industrialists not to cooperate with Israel.

Rosenne on Shultz Mideast Visit, U.S. Policy

TA211608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Israel's Ambassador to Washington Me'ir Rosenne by anchorman Dan Shilon — live]]

[Text][Shilon] According to media reports today, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will come to Israel soon and may even participate in the summit meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres. If true, does this signify a new involvement, change, or new U.S. political initiative?

[Rosenne] Actually the only superpower that has to date played a positive role in the Middle East has been the United States, which played a central role in achieving the Israeli-Egyptian peace. Of course it is necessary to make sure that there is at least one more Arab country prepared to conduct negotiations with us to enable us to promote peace. Obviously, the arrival in Israel of the U.S. secretary of state is highly desirable. Shultz is a friend of Israel who has done a lot to help us in economic matters as

well. The trouble is that at this point, apart from Egypt no other Arab country has been agreeable to conducting negotiations with us without preconditions. The U.S. position on the conflict has been that any achievement in this respect can only be made through direct negotiations between the parties, as the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations have proved.

[Shilon] Mr Rosenne, we understand that President Mubarak has, over the last few days, applied heavy pressure on the PLO and 'Arafat personally to adopt a new political position, or initiative, and to accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Do you think this Egyptian move has been coordinated with the United States? I am asking this because President Mubarak is also scheduled to visit the United States soon.

[Rosenne] What I can tell you is that the U.S. President has announced in public speeches that the PLO is a terrorist organization dealing with international terrorism, not just terrorism against Jews in the Middle East, and is an organization that has been assisting all the enemies of the United States in this region, as it has in Nicaragua and Central America, where the communists and PLO terrorists have been found to maintain close cooperation. The PLO has been described as a terrorist organization both by the President and by the secretary of state, so the PLO cannot be a partner to any negotiations.

[Shilon] But sir, you heard what the President and secretary of state say not only in their public appearances; you have undoubtedly gotten wind of what they say behind closed doors. Could a different PLO, a PLO that accepts 242, be acceptable to the United States?

[Rosenne] The United States currently regards Jordan and moderate Palestinians as the parties which could participate in peace negotiations with Israel. The PLO's activity, including its involvement in the killing of U.S. citizens, disqualifies it from being a partner to any negotiations, today more than ever.

[Shilon] Is this the Israeli position, or that of the United States?

[Rosenne] I am relaying what I hear and what has been said in speeches by U.S. Administration officials, including, as I said, the U.S. President. In both televised and radio speeches naming world terrorist bodies and those trying to bring about revolutions in Central America he always counts 'Arafat and the PLO among them.

[Shilon] Would it be safe to assume that Secretary Shultz will also pursue this line when he arrives in this part of the world?

[Rosenne] Presumably. The only possible patners to negotiations with Israel are Jordan and moderate Palestinians acceptable to both Jordan and Israel. King Husayn declared on 19 February that 'Arafat could not play a role in negotiations; if Jordan does not give the PLO any role, one can hardly expect the United States to do so.

[Shilon] Thank you very much, Mr Rosenne.

[Rosenne] Thank you.

Visiting French Minister Talks With Ari'el Sharon

On Nuclear Plant Negotiations

TA211830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] In Jerusalem, visiting French Minister of Industry and Tourism Alain Madelin denied that France ended negotiations with Israel on the sale of a nuclear reactor becasue of Arab pressure. After a meeting with Israel's Minister of Trade Ari'el Sharon, Sharon said he expected trade between Israel and France to double within 3 years.

On Bilateral Trade, EUREKA

TA220905 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Aug 86 p 19

[Report by Mikhal Yudelman]

[Text] Israeli business will be allowed to take part in the EUREKA project to foster high technology in Europe, French Industry Minister Alain Madelin told his Israeli counterpart Ari'el Sharon yesterday.

The EUREKA programme, established late last year, aims to foster cooperation in such areas as high-powered lasers and artificial intellignece for civilian applications. The programme entails commitments of hundreds-of-millions of dollars in development funds.

Madelin said he was not concerned about the Arab boycott and stressed that France would make an effort to convince industrialists not to give in to it. He noted France had laws making complicity with the boycott illegal.

Sharon and Madelin also agreed to make efforts to double bilateral trade. Israeli exports to France last year reached $263 million, while imports from France came to $305m.

Sharon demanded that in view of Israeli government purchases from France, which totalled $80m in 1985, the French government should make equivalent purchases from Israel.

Court Orders Closure of Two E. Jerusalem Papers

TA220910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Approximately 1 hour ago the High Court of Justice rejected the appeal by the two East Jerusalem Arabic-language papers, *Al-Mithaq* and *Al-Ahd*, against the closure order issued by the Interior Ministry. The Arabic section radio correspondent Yig'al Koenig reports that the justices were convinced that the papers are financed and managed by George Habash's Popular Front terrorist organization. As a result, the security of the country calls for their closure.

Two Israeli Youths Stabbed by Arab While Hiking

TA211321 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Two Israeli youths were stabbed this afternoon while they were hiking in Wadi al-Qilt. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that an Arab attacked the two boys with a knife and stabbed them, and then fled the site. An IDF vehicle which was driving through the area evacuated the two youths, both residents of Jerusalem, to the Hadassah-Mount Scopus Hospital. The youths are reportedly out of danger. The security forces have arrived on the scene and are currently searching the area.

Curfew Imposed

TA211614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The security forces have imposed a curfew on the villages of Hizma and 'Anata. They are conducting extensive searches in the villages following the incident in which two Israelis who were hiking in Wadi al-Qilt were stabbed and sustained slight injuries. One of them will be discharged from the hospital as early as today.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports it has now emerged that the assailants were two Arabs armed with knives. The Israeli hikers were wearing IDF uniforms, although they had completed their military duty.

Curfew Lifted

TA220610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] At 2100 last night the security forces lifted the curfew imposed on the villages of Hizma and 'Anata in the wake of the stabbing of the two Jewish youths in Wadi al-Qilt. The curfew was imposed at around 1500 yesterday afternoon.

Rooms of Three Terrorists Boarded Up Near Bethlehem

TA211324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon the security forces boarded up three rooms in different houses in the village of Husan near Bethlehem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that three youths who were members of a terrorist squad that planted mines at the entrance to the settlement of Hadar Betar, west of Mount Gilo, lived in these rooms. The youths also admitted to throwing a Molotov cocktail and being active in a terrorist organization.

Irish UNIFIL Officer Killed, 2 Injured in Explosion

TA211057 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] An Irish UNIFIL officer was killed and two soldiers were wounded today when a roadside bomb exploded as they were passing by the town of Bint Jubayl. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that Irish soldiers detained several suspects in the area who were found to be in the possession of many weapons.

Northern Commander on Security Zone, Syrians

TA211420 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 20 Aug 86 pp 10, 11

[Interview with Major General Yosi Peled, commander of the Northern Command, by Hanokh Sheinman; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] *Bamahane*: Does the security zone in southern Lebanon continue to justify itself? It seems that the number of incidents has increased.

Peled: First, I do not know of any better security idea than this one. If I had a proposal for a better arrangement I would have put it into practice. There is, on the whole, constant anti-Israeli activity in the security zone: terrorist acts against settlements, the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], and the IDF. Statistically speaking, there is no increase in the number of incidents. This is a certainty. There were more clashes between our forces and the terrorists because we initiated more preventive acts. If you initiate more acts it is clear that the chances of encountering terrorists are greater. Preventive action is very important, in my opinion; it is aimed at preventing the movement of terrorists in the area.

Bamahane: You talk of necessary changes in the wake of the incident near Rosh Haniqra. Have they been introduced?

Peled: I was speaking of that incident, not of the security zone. There were in-depth debriefings down to the last soldier involved in the incident. We implemented the operational-tactical lessons and corrected the weaknesses.

Bamahane: Could you perhaps specify those weaknesses?

Peled: Not in the communications media. Those who are trying to break into our system also read the papers. My reference was to tactical procedures that have been corrected and made more effective.

Bamahane: Do the terrorists act more often at night or during the day?

Peled: They are equally active night and day. When it is difficult for them to operate during the day, they operate at night. They are trying to do both, seeking the weaknesses in our system.

Bamahane: Dozens of homemade bombs were planted by the terrorists in the security zone over the last 6 months. These bombs were dismantled by the IDF. Where do they draw the self-confidence to move around freely in the security zone and to plant roadside bombs there?

Peled: I assume that the terrorists' self-confidence is decreasing in the wake of the recent clashes. Second, the security zone is not maintained by the IDF. One should remember that there are locals there. Some of the terrorists are locals while others come

from outside the zone, but there is no border fence between the security zone and the area north of it, as we are not interested in separating southern Lebanon from the rest of Lebanon.

Bamahane: Is there a view in the IDF that it is desirable to erect a border fence and close off the north of the security zone?

Peled: There are demands to this effect. There are all sorts of ideas and views, but in fact there is no border fence.

Bamahane: Is it possible that you will erect a fence?

Peled: Technically, yes, but our thinking is for southern Lebanon not to be severed from the rest of Lebanon. There are families that live there, there are trade relations, and so on and so forth. We have no interest in turning southern Lebanon into part of Israel; we are only interested in guarding the northern settlements.

Bamahane: Have there been any developments regarding our cooperation with the ASL and the local inhabitants of the security zone?

Peled: The ASL is a body that stands on its own, and our cooperation with it is good, solid, and effective. I believe the ASL is improving more and more. As for the inhabitants, many things seemed unclear and inconsistent to them in the past because the IDF had fought in Lebanon and stayed there for awhile, so they did not know what was going to happen exactly. I think that today matters have begun to stabilize, and our relations with the inhabitants are much clearer as a result.

Bamahane: What demands and pressures do the residents of the security zone direct at the IDF?

Peled: No pressures are exerted. Cooperation exists.

Bamahane: The number of ASL casualties in the security zone is much larger than the IDF'S.

Peled: The body that maintains the security zone is the ASL. They are the local residents who fight for their independence, their right for freedom, life, and the ability to engage in agriculture.

Bamahane: How far does the ASL's ability to cope with terrorist acts go? How many incidents can it deal with before it falls apart?

Peled: The ASL will not disintegrate. Its ability to withstand incidents will last as long as the terrorist war does. Are you asking me whether it will be able to face up to the Syrian Army? No, but it can face any kind of terrorism.

Bamahane: What is the extent of the ASL'S dependence on the IDF? Does this relate to support, advice?

Peled: There is no doubt about its dependence, but all in all it exists by its own right. The ASL is improving with time.

Bamahane: Does this mean that the concept upheld in the past — that the ASL is a sort of leech on the back of the IDF, which will not gain anything in return for supporting it — has become absolete?

Peled: In my opinion, yes, although one cannot predict the future.

Bamahane: Which of the terrorist organizations is our staunchest enemy?

Peled: All of them want to attack us, and I do not draw any distinction between them. Also, the situation changes from time to time: One moment Amal is strong and the next it is weak. The same holds true for the Palestinians, not to mention splinter factions of these two major groups. I do not make any distinction between them.

Bamahane: Have the Syrians been creeping southward in Al-Biqa'?

Peled: Not any more, but they had until a few months ago. The Syrians dug trenches at various points in Al-Biqa', and such trenches are usually built for defensive purposes. These trenches are not manned now, but they may be manned in the future.

Bamahane: What will happen the day we realize there is a Syrian military presence in the trenches?

Peled: We will have to sit and think about it.

Bamahane: Does the IDF not think ahead; does it not prepare plans?

Peled: There are plans for every eventuality, and there are answers to any possible Syrian move.

Bamahane: Would you describe the situation on the Golan Heights as calm?

Peled: The situation on the Golan Heights is currently calm and serene. The Syrians meticulously abide by the disengagement agreements, but this could change overnight. The Syrians maintain a large army with the motivation to set out to war against Israel. The situation is currently calm, but the level of alertness and the standards of our troops are not affected by this calm.

Bamahane: The possibility of a Syrian invasion of the Golan Heights is supposed to be curbed by topographical obstacles. Can these obstacles actually hinder a Syrian invasion?

Peled: In my opinion, these obstacles are quite formidable, and I am certain that the Syrians take them into consideration. They include mines, antitank ditches, ramps — the works — and those obstacles would certainly hold the Syrians up. This was one of the lessons learned in the Yom Kippur War.

Poll Shows Large Parties Losing Support

TA201033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The two large parties, the Alignment and the Likud, are losing their strength 2 months before the rotation, while the small parties are gaining support. These are the main findings that emerge from an election poll conducted by the PORI Institute and commissioned by *Ha'aretz*.

Were elections to the Knesset held now, the Alignment would lose 1.2 percent of its strength, causing its support to drop from 37.1 percent, which it gained in the elections to the 11th Knesset, to 35.9 percent.

The Likud would lose 2.3 percent, causing its support to drop from 31.9 percent, which it won in the elections to the 11th Knesset, to 29.6 percent.

In contrast, the small parties close to the Alignment would win 5.8 percent of the vote, more than the 5.1 percent they won in the elections to the 11th Knesset. The support of the small parties which lean toward the Likud would increase from the 5.2 percent they won in the previous elections to 5.6 percent.

The religious parties' position remains almost unchanged: They gained 11.4 percent in the elections to the 11th Knesset and won 11.1 percent in this poll.

Of the Alignment supporters polled, 74.7 percent said they would again vote for the Alignment, as opposed to 53.9 percent of the Likud supporters who declared that they would again vote for the Likud.

At present, 17.5 percent of those who voted for the Likud in the elections to the 11th Knesset and 11.8 percent of the Alignment voters "do not know" who they would vote for.

Those who abstained from giving a definite answer to the question make up 17.9 percent of the total population polled. Of these, 9.2 percent "do not know" who they would vote for were elections held now and 8.7 percent refused to say who they would vote for.

Below are the results of the poll, in percentages, compared to the results of the elections to the 11th Knesset: [figures as published]

	Poll	11th Knesset	Difference
Alignment	35.9	37.1	-1.2
Alignment-inclined parties	5.8	5.1	0.7
Likud	29.6	31.9	-2.3
Likud-inclined parties	5.6	5.2	0.4
Religious parties	11.1	11.4	-0.3
Others	6.4	9.0	2.6

The nationwide poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 men and women age 18 years old and over who have voting rights. They were interviewed privately and in strictest confidence.

Southern Region Officials Attend SADCC Meeting

Heads of State, Ministers Arrive

MB211330 Luanda Domestic Service Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Heads of state Quett Masire of Botswana, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe have already arrived in Luanda where they will attend tomorrow's SADCC summit of heads of state and government.

Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, of Tanzania, also arrived in Luanda this afternoon. At tomorrow's SADCC summit Julius Nyerere will receive the Seretse Khama medal for his efforts on behalf of SADCC while president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, is at the airport to welcome the heads of state and government of SADCC member-countries, who will tomorrow attend yet another summit of the regional organization. The representatives of Malawi, Swaziland, and Lesotho, which are members of the SADCC, are expected in Luanda this afternoon. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, acting chairman of the OAU and Congolese head of state, is also expected in Luanda this afternoon to attend the SADCC summit tomorrow.

Dos Santos Meets Delegation Heads

MB210632 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received the heads of the ministerial delegations attending the SADCC Ministerial Council meeting, at Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received in audience Peter Mmusi, the Botswana vice president and minister of finance and development planning; SADCC Executive Secretary Simba Makoni; Bernard Chidzero, the Zimbabwean minister of finance, economic planning, and development; Fitzpatrick Chuula, the Zambian minister of power, transport and communications; Watson Deleza, the Malawian minister of trade, industry, and tourism; Tanzanian Trade Minister Basil Mramba; Swazi Finance Minister Sibusiso Dlamini; and Mozambican Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman.

Dos Santos' Opening Address

MB211952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The six Frontline heads of state are gathered at Futungo de Belas to discuss issues of common interest in the light of the prevailing situation in southern Africa. In addition to Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Quett Masire of Botswana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the presidium also includes Denis Sassou-Nguesso, acting chairman of the OAU; Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzania; Ide Oumarou, secretary general of the OAU; and Presidents Sam Nujoma of SWAPO and Oliver Tambo of South Africa's ANC.

In his opening address of the summit meeting of the Frontline States, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, said:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Your Excellency Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, acting chairman of the OAU; Your Excellency Comrade Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States; Your excellencies heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

It is for us with great joy and satisfaction that we welcome you in Agostinho Neto's fatherland at a time when southern Africa is faced with difficult problems which call for urgent solutions. Recently we met at the OAU summit and managed to assess the prevailing situation in our continent and other parts of the world. A very special attention was paid to the problems of our region and accordingly a special committee was established to follow the grave situation taking place in South Africa, Namibia, and the attacked countries of southern Africa.

We believe that your presence in the People's Republic of Angola, a country which is also faced with South African aggression, is important and, therefore, we would like to welcome the heads of state and government and their delegations and to tell them that we have created both the technical and material conditions so that we can work successfully. It is our hope that this meeting will produce fruitful results and can contribute to the strengthening of the fraternal uniity, combat solidarity, solidarity among attacked countries, solidarity of the countries of our continent with those who are attacked, particularly solidarity and aid to the liberation movements which are waging an heroic strggle in Namibia and South Africa for independence and freedom.

Our previous meetings have been crowned with successes. Therefore, we have no doubts that this meeting will be very successful. I would like to hail yet another presence in the People's Republic of Angola of Comrade Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi. I also believe that his experience and knowledge of the problems related to the liberation of Africa will contribute toward the search of even more just solutions tot he problems that rallied us here.

Comrade President Kaunda, Comrade President Sassou-Gnuesso, I would like to end my brief greeting by asking all those present, particularly the heads of state to feel as if they were at home here in the People's Republic of Angola. Angola is engaged in the struggle and your presence here is also concrete expression of solidarity, which we highly appreciate and thank it wholeheartedly. A pleasant stay and lots of successes during our meeting. Thank you very much. [applause]

Kaunda Speaks at Opening
MB220636 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Frontline States' heads of state and government met in Luanda yesterday to discuss issues connected with the prevailing political and military situation in the southern region of the African Continent. It is believed that the meeting, attended by the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, and Tanzania, and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, also discussed South African aggression agains the People's Republic of Angola following the resumption of actions by the racist army in Cuito Cuanavale on 10 August. [passage omitted]

Also during the opening session of the Frontline States place in Luanda yesterday, Kenneth Kaunda, Zambian head of state and coordinator of the group, thanked Angola for its support for liberation movements such as the ANC and SWAPO fighting for the restoration of peace and the creation of just societies in South Africa and Namibia. The country where we meet today is a country of warriors, he said, adding that what Angola has gone through at the hands of oppressors and imperialists cannot be recorded and the world is well aware of that.

President Kenneth Kaunda recalled that during the Commonwealth minisummit in London, the British Government challenged the international community by opposing the application of sanctions against South Africa, the principal cause of instability in southern Africa. He said those who have failed to recognize the need for action would be judged by history.

Dos Santos' Reception Speech
MB220748 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at an official reception in honor of SADCC heads of state and government in Luanda on 21 August — recorded]

[Text] Comrades, compatriots, invited guests: I would like to begin by expressing my satisfaction with the presence of legitimate representatives of SADCC member-states in the People's Republic of Angola. It is an honor for the Angolan people to have in their midst such noble sons of Africa engaged in the total liberation and economic development of our continent.

Please also allow me to mention the presence of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, who has joined us in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, a post to which he was recently elected and for which we would like to extend to him our warmest congratulations. Your presence is a major boost to the struggle that the peoples of the southern region of our continent are waging for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and eradication of the hedious system of apartheid. What is more, it demonstrates the extreme concern of our continental organization over the continuation on the African Continent of domination and oppression.

With this concern your predecessor, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, visited the countries of our subregion during his mandate to better assess the efforts and sacrifice made by our peoples in their direct confrontation with the racist South African regime which, through armed violence, tries to submit the peoples of this region to its will.

During the Frontline summit meeting which we have just held and which was attended by Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, we had the opportunity to make an in-depth analysis of the prevailing situation in southern Africa and concluded that the continuing existence of apartheid regime constitutes a real danger to security and peace not only in southern Africa, but in the continent as a whole.

Hence, there was a feeling that all African states should grant increasingly significant material, political, and diplomatic assistance to the liberation movements in this region fighting to colonialism and apartheid. I am certain if we engage ourselves with determination in the glorious task of elimination of colonialism and racism, these noble sons of Africa who are present here today would in the very near future find themselves in a free territory of independent Namibia.

Distinguished heads of state, dear comrades, on this occasion of great significance to us all, allow me to express our great pride for the holding in our fatherland of the noble ceremony of presentation of Seretse Khama Medal to Comrade Julius Nyerere, our mwalimu [teacher], and one of the most distinguished fighters for the cause of African peoples and the world in general. On behalf of the Angolan people and on my own behalf, I would like to express to him our sincere congratulations and wishes for long life and great happiness. [applause]

I would also like once again to wish our distinguished guests a pleasant stay and many successes in the proceedings of the SADCC summit. Please join me in a toast to the health of all and to the continuation of our struggle with certainty in victory.

OAU Secretary General Begins 5-Nation Tour
EA202130 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou today left on a working visit to Brazzaville and various other African countries during which he will attend various meetings. During his stay in Brazzaville, Mr Oumarou will hold discussions with Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo and current OAU chairman.

In Angola, he will attend the SADCC meeting. He will also pay a working visit to Malawi before leaving for Harare to attend the Nonaligned Movement meeting. He will then leave for Ivory Coast to attend the World Food Organization meeting to be attended by ministers of agriculture.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir

LD211728 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, FLN Politburo and official in charge of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat, received Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] Fatah Movement's Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces at FLN headquarters this morning.

The two sides discussed a number of issues and developments currently witnessed in the Arab arena and its central issue — the Palestine issue. The meeting was an opportunity at which Abu Jihad praised the initiative of President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general calling for unity of Palestinian ranks. The meeting was attended by brother Sadek Zouaten, member of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat responsible for friendship and solidarity with peoples.

LIBYA

TANJUG Reports Demotion 'Process' in Armed Forces

LD212232 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1824 GMT 21 Aug 86

["Demotions in Libyan Armed Forces" — TANJUG headline; by Dejan Lukic; "pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, August 21 (TANJUG) — A process of demotion is under way among the senior cadres of the Libyan Armed Forces. informed Libyan sources say the process is taking place in the framework of the socialization of the Armed Forces, that is, arming of the people.

The changes, which have not yet been officially announced, started from the top military and state leadership. Member of the Revolutionary Command Council Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, one of the five men who make up the so-called historic leadership, was mentioned as Colonel al-Kharrubi in today's press reports on his meeting with a visiting foreign delegation.

Al-Kharrubi is one of the two Libyan leaders who held higher ranks than revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The other is Armed Forces Chief Commander Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. He too is assumed to be a colonel now.

There has been no word on whether the demotion process is taking place in other command levels. But it has been learned that the changes will affect a large number of officers, possibly including those whose performance was found inadequate during the U.S. attack last April.

Seychelles Defense Minister Leaves 21 Aug

LD212004 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1830 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 21 Aug (JANA) — Ogilvie Berlouis, vice president and minister for youth and defense of the Republic of Seychelles, left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, Ogilvie Berlouis condemned the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

Arab People's Congress Supports Al-Qadhdhafi

LD211656 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Aug (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has sent a cable to the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, declaring in the name of the Arab masses and all the political forces in the Arab homeland, support and appreciation of the firm bold stands of the Libyan Arab people in the face of the U.S.-NATO-Zionist plots against the Great Jamahiriyah.

In its cable to the commander, the secretariat says the repeated imperialist plots are intended to deal a blow to the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf, to terminate its role, and to prevent it from realizing its objectives of freedom, progress, and unity.

The Permanent Secretariat reiterates its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its support for the bold stands they have taken against imperialist aggression and designs. It says the repeated U.S.-NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean only affirms the persistence of the state-organized terrorism of the U.S. Administration against the Arab nation, first and foremost the aggression on the Jamahiriyah people and the Great 1 September Revolution and its historic leadership.

The Permanent Secretariat adds: We affirm that the massing of fleets and tens of thousands of U.S. barbaric forces in the Mediterranean, and threats, aggression and maneuvers will not intimidate the Arab masses — indeed, such moves will only increase their determination to escalate the struggle and to uphold you as the commander of the struggle until victory is achieved over the enemies of the Arab nation.

We are sure, the cable says, that the abject defeat suffered by the U.S.-NATO aggression and the administration of the child-killer Reagan will not cease as long as the Great 1 September Revolution continues to lay in wait for the U.S., imperialist, and Zionist designs which aim at liquidating the Palestine issue and ending the existence of this nation: the U.S. Administration is fully aware that you constitute the major threat to all its designs in the Arab homeland.

The Permanent Secretariat points out that the joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers to be held on Egyptian territory, along its shores, and in the vicinity of the Jamahiriyah, constitute a humiliation for the Arab people in Egypt and an insult for the struggle led by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

The Permanent Secretariat adds: We are confident the Arab people of Egypt and their political forces are capable of forcing the agent regime to terminate these maneuvers.

While denouncing the participation of the agent Egyptian regime in these maneuvers, which we consider to be aggression against the Arab nation, the detachments of the Arab liberation movement call upon and urge the Arab masses and all the political forces in Egypt to rise and bury the accords of humiliation and disgrace which were signed by the defunct Al-Sadat.

In its cable to the commander, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress declares that the Arab masses and the detachments of the Arab liberation movement and all the political forces in the Arab homeland are fully aware that Arab unity is the decisive and natural reply to all forms of aggression and threats.

U.S.Reported Transporting Military Equipment to Chad

LD190857 Tripoli JANA in English
0804 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, Dulhijja 14, Shahr Hannibal 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Yesterday press sources reported that American transport planes were ferrying various military hardware from their bases in Western Europe to Ndjamena. This measure from the terrorist U.S. Administration comes as a direct military intervention in Chad's affairs and as an introduction to its full occupation to turn it into a base of aggression on the states of the African Continent which reject the U.S. policy of domination.

Health Secretary Khadurah Visits Bulgaria

For coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by 'Abdallah Husayn Khadurah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health, see the Bulgaria section of the 22 Aug Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

Israeli Prime Minister's Statements on Contacts Denied

LD211931 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT
21 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, 21 Aug (SPA) — Morocco denied officially today the statements made by the Israeli enemy prime minister, Shim'on Peres, that contacts have been taking place between the Israeli entity and Morocco and will continue in the future. A Moroccan Information Ministry statement, carried by MAP, said that since the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and Shim'on Peres on 22 and 23 July, no contacts have taken place between the two countries and no cooperation of any kind was established between them.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Meets Press on Libya, Soviets, SPLM

Says Libyans Leave Darfur

JN211637 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT
21 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced in a press conference today that the Libyan forces which were present in Darfur Region, West Sudan, have returned to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. On his visit to the Jamahiriyah, Al-Mahdi said it resulted in an agreement between Sudanese expatriates and Libyan and Sudanese authorities on using the expatriates' savings to finance petroleum products, while the Sudanese authorities will pay back these sums to the families of expatriates in Sudan.

Al-Mahdi said during the visit he met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and some Libyan officials to discuss and determine issues regaridng bilateral cooperation, in addition to discussing initiatives Sudan will launch toward finding a solution to the Chadian question so the Chadian people will live in security and stability. Al-Mahdi added his meetings with Libyan officials reviewed Arab and African situations.

On his visit to the Soviet Union, Al-Mahdi said the visit came to correct the defunct May regime's policy toward the Soviet Union and to open a new page in bilateral relations. He said he discussed with the Soviet leaders bases for bilateral cooperation in various fields, the rebuilding of Soviet installations in the country, the diversification of technology sources, and the promotion of trade relations between the two countries.

Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudan adopts a foreign policy based on principles of nonalignment and nonhostility toward any of the two superpowers. Regarding his visit to the Soviet Uzbek Republic, he said it was aimed at strengthening ties between the two countries. Al-Mahdi denied he discussed with the Soviet leaders the issue of John Garang's movement or the situation in southern Sudan.

SPLM 'Terrorist' Movement

JN211616 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1449 GMT
21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said John Garang's movement has proved beyond any doubt it is a terrorist rebel movement and that dealings with it will be based on this principle. He said the National Defense Council and the Cabinet have decided to announce a general mobilization on all levels to confront the terrorism of John Garang's movement. [passage omitted]

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the dialogue with the movement reached advanced stages and the dispute was confined to certain points which could have been resolved. However, the government was surprised by the movement's claim of the criminal downing of the plane, revealing the movement's terrorist nature. Al-Mahdi

urged friendly and neighboring countries, international organizations, and political parties to declare a stand and condemn this incident. He indicated this incident has unified Sudanese public opinion and political forces and alerted them to the danger threatening the country's security. The prime minister said the government will not hesitate to activate a state of emergency and high treason laws against anyone who instigates anarchy in the interest of the rebels.

He added investigations into the downing of the plane are continuing, that justified doubts over this incident are still being studied, and that results will be released as soon as the investigation is completed. However, he affirmed that, by claiming credit for this ugly incident, the outlaws have left no room for dealing with them as citizens who have differing opinions since they have adopted terrorism against unarmed civilians as a means to achieve objectives. Al-Mahdi affirmed the government will continue to adopt peaceful political solutions for problems within a constitutional conference. He also affirmed that all issues related to religion, wealth, and the powers of the Armed Forces will be discussed within the framework of a constitutional conference and that some steps will implemented before that time.

Al-Mahdi announced that the September 1983 laws will be abrogated within the next 10 days. He said the question of religion will be settled within a general national framework and stressed that public posts and responsibilities will not be linked to religious belief but to the opinion of the majority which will be decided through free elections. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi added that the constitutional amendments which are expected to be made will take all divine religions into consideration in the legislation and that cultural and national disparities will be solved by devoting attention to regional culture. He said state authority will be governed by the principle of majority and balanced representation on the basis of population density in each area so all Sudanese, in terms of factions and regions, will participate in government in a balanced manner.

Al-Mahdi added national wealth will be distributed in a balanced and equitable manner and that the Armed Forces structure must be a national one reflecting the diverse nature of the population. The prime minister added the government will put forth political solutions for all political forces, emphasizing that the problems these forces are facing are problems requiring peaceful and reconciliatiory solutions. However, terrorists must be confronted and punished.

Al-Mahdi said the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement bases its decisions on false and misleading information and claims the plane was shot down because it carried supplies for the Army in the south while it knows this plane was a civilian plane on a regular flight.

Al-Mahdi said the movement had previously told Ugandan President Museveni that 'Idi Amin was carrying out hostile activities against him in Sudan and that the Sudanese Government told the Ugandan president such information was untrue and incorrect. He said the activities of relief organizations are open and cannot possibly be used to serve the Armed Forces. Al-Mahdi denied Garang's movement is better equipped and armed than the Armed Forces, affirming the Armed Forces still need support and a modernization of weapons and equipment.

His excellency said the movement would be deluding itself if it believes some of the forces which support it in Sudan do so for political or racial reasons. Moreover, the movement believes there are whose who would allow it to do as it pleases in the south, provided they are allowed to do the same in the north. Al-Mahdi added Sudan's relations with a number of neighboring countries were viewed within the framework of a comprehensive peace process in Sudan. However, the time has come to reconsider this situation.

Stresses South Calm

JN211800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — At his press conference today, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi refuted what was repeated by what he called weak-minded persons of what was broadcast by rebel John Garang's radio station in Ethiopia. He said a newspaper has published on its front page the story that the city of Wau in southern Sudan is being shelled by heavy weapons. The newspaper Al-Mahdi meant is *Al-Hadaf*, organ of the Ba'th Party.

Al-Mahdi described what is being broadcast by Garang's radio station as "empty talk." He said what this radio station transmits is bigger than Garang's movement and its capability and that its objective is to launch a psychological war. Al-Mahdi stressed that the security situation in southern Sudan's four cities, which Garang threatened to shell, is calm.

Al-Mahdi stressed the issue of security and transportation in southern Sudan will be dealt with in a decisive confrontation, instead the waiting which has encouraged the terrorist Garang to terrify citizens. He said Sudanese authorities will deal with the terrorist side with more violence and confrontation. Al-Mahdi affirmed the government will exploit all means of transportation to transport relief supplies to the southern region.

Al-Mahdi refuted the Garang movement's claims that the Sudanese authorities agreed with relief organizations in southern Sudan, and in coordination with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to exploit relief planes to transport military supplies to the southern region. He pointed out these organizations agree on this despite their different ideologies. [sentence as received]

State Official Denies Presence of Libyan Forces

JN211521 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — State Council member Idris al-Banna has denied reports circulated by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] about the presence of Libyan forces in Sudan. In a press statement here today, Al-Banna said a limited Libyan forces came to guard relief supplies and then returned to Libya.

Al-Banna denounced the recent downing of the passenger airliner in Malakal by John Garang's forces and described this action as (?hostile). He said this action was aimed at disrupting all efforts to hold a dialogue just as a cease-fire agreement was about to be signed. Al-Banna said the SPLM has wasted all opportunities for reaching a peaceful solution. He added the SPLM [words indistinct] and dialogue and that it is instigated by several sides which have no desire for stability in Sduan. Al-Banna described the SPLM as being a separationist movement seeking to separate northern Sudan from southern Sudan and that it has nothing to do with Sudan's issues as it claims. He said the issue has become a purely southern issue. Al-Banna pointed out Sudan does not reject dialogue if the other side has independent decisionmaking.

SPLA Radio: Decision To Break Talks 'Absurd'

LD211417 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command regrets the decision of the de facto government of the day in Khartoum to discontinue talks and contacts with the SPLA. This decision is absurd and goes against the interest of the Sudanese people.

Failure by Khartoum to take SPLA warning seriously must not be allowed or used as a reason to obstruct dialogue and the Koka Dam peace process. SPLA radio gave a clear and unambiguous warning on Friday 15 August 1986 that the airspace controlled by SPLA forces was closed as of 1500 hours on Friday 15 August 1986. Yet the following morning, Al-Sadiq allowed Sudan Air to fly to Malakal.

The question every Sudanese must ask is whether Al-Sadiq's underestimation of the SPLA should be allowed to bring the peace process to a halt. The second question is what Al-Sadiq intends to do now that he has declared that he will not talk with the SPLA?

The answer to this question is obvious. Al-Sadiq will on the one hand intensify the war, in which case, SPLA will intensify it even more since we have the means to do so. On the other hand, Al-Sadiq will attempt to pursue what might be termed the Bishop Abel Muzorewa solution: That is, Al-Sadiq will collect some southerners he thinks have political weight and try to solve what he and they call the southern problem instead of the Sudan problem which is the real issue. We warn Al-Sadiq and the Muzorewas of the south that such wishful thinking and concoction did not work for Ian Smith and will not work for Al-Sadiq and his southern Muzorewas.

The solution to the Sudan problems lie in facing realities, dialogue, and solution. The SPLA will continue to seek a peaceful solution with all Sudanese patriots who are not carried away by false inflated egos.

While Col Dr John was talking with Al-Sadiq in Addis Ababa, that same day, two foreign Tupolev Tu-22 planes were bombing Dinka and Nuer cattle camps without warning in Rumbek and Bentiu district, killing over 32 innocent civilians and a lot of cattle. Yet, given this wanton destruction of innocent lives and property, Col Dr John did not break off the talks. But when Al-Sadiq gets warned and he does not listen, and he eventually gets his aircraft shot down, he breaks up the peace process.

We submit to the Sudanese people that Al-Sadiq's behavior is irresponsible, unpatriotic, and a recipe for continued war and disaster.

Khartoum 'Bellicose, Anti-Peace'

EA211552 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The minister of information of the Khartoum government issued the day before yesterday a statement on the downing of a plane over Malakal Town. In what follows, the SPLM/SPLA would like to reply to some of the points raised in the statement in order to clarify the facts and the circumstances surrounding the matter.

The statement is highly emotive and subjective, not to mention something about its abusive language. This attitude is hardly surprising from a government which intends to divert the attention of the Sudanese people from the main issues facing the country,and from the government's own responsibility, by appealing to emotions and sentiments.

The SPLM-SPLA issued a warning to all the military and civilian planes not to fly over the war zone as from 1500 hours on Friday 15th August 1986. This warning was widely distributed and reported by the international news media the same evening. It was made clear that the warning was a result of the misuse of these planes by the Khartoum government for military purposes as our information proves.

In this context, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the Khartoum government has used on many occasions civilian planes for military purposes. [passage omitted]

The SPLM/SPLA is aware of all these violations and many more. For this reason and in order to protect innocent lives, the SPLM/SPLA issued last month a clear warning to all civilian planes not to be used for military purposes, otherwise they will render themselves legitimate military targets. Apparently, the warning fell on deaf ears. The said plane was shot down on Saturday 16th August 1986: that is to say, after complete 24 hours from the issuance of the warning over Malakal Town in the War Zone Number One. If the security of the civilians is the main preoccupation of the government, why did it then push the crew and the passengers of the plane into an obvious death?

Up to this very moment, the government has not made public the names of those who were on board the plane. (?But they) are not also aware of the Fokker aircraft belonging to Sudan Airways that can carry more than 38 persons. These facts throw doubt on the government's account of the event.

All the same, the SPLM/SPLA regrets the loss of civilian lives who might have been in the plane. The responsibility for the loss of all these lives, however, lies squarely with the Khartoum

government which uses civilian planes for military purposes. The government's talk about its peace efforts is mere fiction.

The Sudanese people know very well that the SPLM/SPLA did not at any moment sit with the Khartoum government as such to talk peace, not to mention anything about the DUP, the Democratic Unionist Party, the party to which the minister of information belongs. As it is well known, the dialogue has been and is still between the SPLM/SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation. Where is that effort which took place with the knowledge of everybody, as the minister claims?

As to the ministers' veiled threat to curtail or even to stop personalities and political parties from meeting anybody or groups outside the country, we leave this to the intelligence of the Sudanese people who have rejected more than once all forms of dictatorship and repression to be a master of its own fate.

It is ironic that the ministers' statement talks about John Garang having aggrieved every Sudanese family because of this incident. How does it compare with the lives of the innocent citizens and soldiers lost in 1976 when the Umma Party, the DUP and others invaded Khartoum? [passage omitted] The government of Khartoum should realize that appealing to emotions and sentiments will not help anybody, and not certainly those whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent lives of the Sudanese people.

The statement has let the cat out of the bag when it declared that the government stands absolved from any agreement with the SPLM/SPLA and that it will not sit at a table with it to discuss peace. This bellicose and anti-peace stand is not new and the government had in fact already declared its intention to hold its version of a National Constitutional Conference without the SPLA on 21st October 1986. This conference will be attended by what the statement of the minister of information calls those who will take the peace proposal to its expected goal.

All that the government was looking for all this time is an excuse to unfold its plan. This explains why it (?allowed) that the plane should go to Malakal despite its prior knowledge of the warning which was issued by the SPLM/SPLA. The government did this in complete disregard for the lives of the citizens it claims to represent.

If there is anything more Machiavellian than this, the SPLM/SPLA commends the stand of the Sudan Airways Union for their insistence that a comprehensive inquiry be carried out regarding the incident. The true culprits must be exposed and brought to book. The SPLM/SPLA seizes this opportunity to call on all the masses of the Sudanese people as represented in the National Alliance for National Salvation, TU associations and members of the Armed Forces and the other regular forces to step up the struggle and to expose and isolate the warmongers who expose the lives of the citizens to danger without an iota of concern and sympathy.

Our people will not allow the peace process to be aborted and will stick to the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam Declaration as a program of action in the search for a just and lasting peace in our country.

SPLA Shells Town, Destroys Helicopter 18 Aug
EA211729 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The town of Wau came under heavy SPLA shelling for the second time on 18 August 1986. Radio SPLA correspondent in Wau saysthat the shelling, which was directed at many areas including the airport, resulted in the destruction of an enemy helicopter that was undergoing repairs at the airport and the infliction of heavy casualties on both enemy personnel and material. It is worth mentioning that the destruction of the enemy helicopter at Wau brings to a total of 27 the number of Khartoum aircraft destroyed by the SPLA since 1983. The 27 include 3 fighter aircraft, 2 Buffalo transport planes, 1 Fokker, 2 Cessnas, and 19 helicopters. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Paper on Egypt's Refusal To Receive Garang
JN220643 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Cairo — An Ethiopian airliner carrying a delegation representing the rebel leaders of southern Sudan, including John Garang's deputy, landed at Cairo Airport yesterday morning. Informed Egyptian sources told *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that the Sudanese rebels' delegation was placed under heavy guard in one of the airport lounges after the delegation members had told Cairo airport security officials that they were carrying an urgent message from Garang to Egyptian officials. Urgent contacts were held with the Egyptian Interior Ministry which, in turn, contacted the Egyptian presidency, informing it of the sudden visit by the southern rebels' delegation. The Egyptian presidency asked the Interior Ministry to give it some time to contact the Sudanese leadership.

The rebels' delegation stayed at Cairo Airport for over 3 hours until the Interior Ministry informed the airport security authorities that the Egyptian leadership refused to receive them and that they should leave the country at once.

The delegation members tried to convince the airport authorities to allow them to speak by telephone with any Egyptian presidential adviser or any Egyptian executive official, but to no avail. The airport authorities also refused to receive John Garang's message from them.

However, an airport security official again contacted the Interior Ministry, conveying the rebels' desire to deliver a message to any Egyptian official and leave the country. After contacting the presidency, the Interior Ministry informed the airport security authorities that they could receive Garang's written message to the presidency. Four seats were reserved aboard an airliner bound for Somalia so that the rebels could fly there en route to Ethiopia. The airport authorities sealed Garang's message and sent it to the Interior Ministry which, in turn, sent it to the presidency.

A source close to the Egyptian presidency said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak telephoned Sudanese Chairman

Ahmad al-Mirghani and informed him of the Sudanese rebels' surprise visit to Cairo. The conversation took place while the Sudanese delegation members were still at the airport. The Sudanese chairman appealed to President Mubarak not to receive them, talk to them, or mediate for them again with the Sudanese leadership which, Al-Mirghani said, will adopt a hard-line stand toward them in favor of a unified Sudan after all avenues to a peaceful settlement of their rebellion had been blocked.

The reliable source said President Mubarak asked Al-Mirghani to exercise self-restraint and attempt to deal with tension in the south through a national reconciliation conference, but the Sudanese chairman indicated that the rebels' downing of a Sudanese civilian plane with a missile used only against warplanes had put an end to the tolerance demonstrated by the legitimate Sudanese leadership toward the rebels as it used to believe they were part of the Sudanese people and that their deviation could be corrected within the framework of a unified Sudan. Al-Mirghani told Mubarak: Therefore, we appeal to you to stop your mediation efforts because we wish to decisively settle the rebels' issue in Sudan. The rebels interpreted our tolerance toward them as weakness and our endurance of their encroachments and deviations as negligence and defeatism. It is time to correct all their wrong concepts and it is incumbent upon us to move and rescue Sudan from the divisions and sedition they are concocting against it.

Demonstrators in Juba Protest Downing of Plane
JN220933 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Juba, Aug 22 (SUNA) — Some 20,000 persons took part here yesterday in a demonstration protesting the downing of Sudan Airways jetliner last Saturday by Garang rebels. The demonstrations were addressed by representatives of the Islamic National Front, People's Progressive Party, Al-Ummah Party, Juba University Union and the League of Liberal Students.

In their statements the representatives appreciated the government's recent decision to abandon agreements with Garang. The Equatoria governor denounced in his statement foreign interference in the south.

Sudan Airways Workers Suspended After Strike
JN211816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — All Sudan Airways workers were suspended from work today in accordance with a decision made by Salah 'Abd al-Salam, minister for presidential affairs. This step comes after the workers' strike which continued until yesterday morning and lasted 3 days protesting the news blackout following the downing of a civilian aircraft in Malakal last week by John Garang's forces. During their strike, the workers also called for an investigation to reveal why the flight took place. This decision was made because the minister believes the strike was illegal. [passage indistinct]

TUNISIA

Soviet Official Terms Talks 'Useful, Fruitful'
LD211921 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] In a predeparture statement at Tunis-Carthage International Airport today Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said that his talks in Tunisia were useful, fruitful, and dealt with cooperation between Tunisia and the Soviet Union and issues of mutual interest. The Soviet deputy foreign minister expressed satisfaction at the continued development in Tunisian-Soviet cooperation which can be a good example for cooperation among states. He said that his talks also dealt with the Middle East situation and underlined the anxiety of the two sides at the present tension in the area and their anxiousness to activate efforts to find a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia
LD212009 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi returned to Tunisia today from Saudi Arabia, where he led the Tunisian pilgrimage delegation. During his stay, Beji Caid Essebsi met with King Fahd and Saudi officials. His talks dealt with Tunisian-Saudi cooperation and the scope of strengthening and developing such cooperation to serve the Tunisian and Saudi peoples.

TANZANIA

PRC Pledges To Revive Lapsed Aid Projects

EA220859 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania and the PRC have pledged to take firm steps to revive Chinese aid projects in the country which have lapsed. The statement was issued at the conclusion of a 2-day meeting of the joint Tanzanian-PRC commission for technical, economic, and trade cooperation. However, the projects were not identified.

The two countries are operating joint ventures which include the Urafiki textile factory and the agricultural implements factory, UFI, of Dar es Salaam. Both sides expressed the need to find better ways of cooperating in the technical field.

At the meeting, the minister of state in the president's office responsible for cabinet affairs and international cooperation, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, said Tanzania will make every effort to ensure the joint ventures are run successfully. The head of the Chinese delegation, Mr (Liu So Juan), said Tanzania's economy will improve and that the good relations existing between the two countries will be enhanced by successful operation of the projects.

UGANDA

Economic, Political Protocols Signed With Libya

EA211119 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from a 3-day successful visit to Libya, where ministers of the two countries signed protocols to strengthen economic and political relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Under the economic cooperation agreement, Libya will supply Uganda with petroleum products, steel, tractors, cement, and gypsum. In return, Uganda will supply Libya with tea, tobacco, cotton, meat, coffee, hides and skins, maize [word indistinct] and timber. Under the protocol, the two countries will also make joint ventures in the fields of agriculture and livestock. The Libyan-Uganda bank will also be reactivated. [passage omitted] At Entebbe International Airport on his return home, President Museveni told newsmen that barter trade will help to improve Uganda's balance of payments, as no foreign exchange will be involved.

BBC Queries Prime Minister Kisekka on Gulu Raid

MB211735 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A very angry President Yoweri Museveni revealed in Uganda last night that had been an attack by 400 armed men on the garrison town of Gulu in northern Uganda in the early hours of yesterday morning. President Museveni claimed the attack had been driven off by his NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers and that 30 assailants were killed against 3 NRA dead.

He said the attackers were pursued toward the Sudan border and was sharply critical of the Sudan authorities for not controlling and disarming supporters of previous Ugandan regimes in Sudan. Well, Uganda's prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, is in London. Julian Borja asked him who he thought could have been responsible for the raid on Gulu:

[Begin recording] [Kisekka] These are the people who have run away to Sudan, but it is very unfortunate that they regrouped and then tried to come back to attack Uganda, which is a very serious matter. [words indistinct] don't have any threat on the Uganda Government. The security, that's okay. What worries us is to see that there are people who go into Sudan as a country and regroup themselves to come and attack Uganda.

[Borja] Are you unhappy about the way the Sudanese Government has handled their side of the border?
[Kisekka] Well, we could say so. I mean, they couldn't allow such people to regroup in their country and then come from that country to come and attack Uganda. [Words indistinct] we could take that on a higher level.

[Borja] Do you think then that they are in some way conniving in these attacks?
[Kisekka] Well, I don't think so. We know the government in the Sudan, in Khartoum, is very unlikely to connive with them, but there must be some officials down in southern Sudan who could take such interest in them. But we know the government in Khartoum is not (?behind them).
[Borja] Do these attacks mean that the NRA policy of reconciliation in the country has failed?
[Kisekka] No, no, not at all. Not at all. [laughter] the security is [words indistinct] and the unity is very well.

[Borja] But it does seem that a lot of people in the north are not convinced by the NRA ...
[Kisekka, interrupting] No, not a lot of people. No. Just a few. You see they were asked to surrender their guns. A few didn't do that. Since they were soldiers they think that they could ambush and get something out of that.

[Borja] Do you envisage now only a military solution to the problems of security in those regions?
[Kisekka] [words indistinct] partly military, but partly political.

[Borja] And what will be the political aspects here?
[Kisekka] The political aspects [words indistinct] have people coming from that particular area to go and tell their people what we are as a government. As a matter of fact we have [words indistinct] appoint one of those special administrator in Gulu, a man of their kind. A very good man. So, I mean they realize all the time they have been mislead. They didn't know what to do. They thought they were suspicious. Now we have to get people of their own kind. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Leader on Zambian Cooperation With FAPLA

MB220618 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says Zambia has declared itself prepared to allow Angolan Government forces to use Zambian territory as a springboard to attacks on UNITA forces.

Speaking at Jamba in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi told a group of South African journalists that if President Kenneth Kaunda allowed this to happen, UNITA would not hesitate to retaliate.

The UNITA leader also revealed that the government's FAPLA troops had made use of chemical weapons of Soviet origin on three occasions duirng the past 2 months in thier attacks on UNITA. He said that in the first two attacks, UNITA soldiers had been killed, but he did not disclose how many had lost their lives.

Dr Savimbi said that since UNITA had received weapons from the United States in April, 22 Soviet fighter aircraft had been shot down. UNITA had received all the weapons which had been requested earlier from the United States. Although Dr Savimbi would not specify what they were, he indicated that they included antitank and antiaircraft weapons. Dr Savimbi said that for the first time French Dauphin helicopters had been evident among FAPLA's armaments.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Leaves for SADCC Summit in Luanda

MB211222 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Maj Gen Lekhanya, is attending the SADCC summit, which starts in Luanda, Angola, tomorrow. Maj Gen Lekhanya, who left this morning for Luanda, was seen off from Moshoeshoe I International Airport by members of the Military Council, Council of Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations, and senior civil servants.

SADCC is a regional economic grouping, which brings together nine southern African countries. SADCC aims at lessening economic dependence of neighbor countries on South Africa, as well as quickening economic development in the region. The summit, which ends on Saturday, follows a meeting of ministers.

His Excellency Maj Gen Lekhanya is accompanied by the secretary of the Military Council, Mr Tom Tabane, and other government officers.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Calls for Frontline-U.S. Summit

MB211452 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Maputo, 21 Aug (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican President Samora Machel has called for a summit meeting of the leaders of the six Frontline States and US President Ronald Reagan. The Mozambican leader was speaking to reporters this morning at Maputo international airport before his departure for Luanda to attend a meeting of leaders of the Frontline States.

U.S. civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, currently on a visit to Mozambique, was also at the airport to fly to the southern Mozambican Province of Gaza.

President Samora urged the Rev Jackson to inform the US President of the Frontline leaders wishes. The Mozambican leader suggested that the summit should take place in southern Africa so that Mr Reagan could view the situation at close hand.

The possibility of a summit between the US President and Frontline leaders was discussed at a meeting last night between President Machel and the Rev Jackson, who arrived in Maputo yesterday. [words indistinct] rights activist is today touring parts of Gaza Province affected by drought.

Discusses U.S. Views on Apartheid

MB211355 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has said that the main difference between him and the United States President Ronald Reagan is the way in which apartheid in South Africa must be ended. The president was speaking at a news conference in Maputo last night after holding 1 and 1/2 hour-long talks with prominent U.S. black politician, Rev Jesse Jackson. Mr Jackson is on a tour of southern Africa and has already visited Angola and Botswana.

President Samora said the U.S. Administration views apartheid as a rotten fruit which would drop in time. While hinting that assistance must be eliminated, the president said Mr Jackson's visit to Mozambique constituted moral support and was an encouragement in the struggle against underdevelopment. He said the visit was positive because Mr Jackson will be able to tell the truth to the people in the United States about the situation in southern Africa. Mr Jackson is scheduled to leave Mozambique on Friday on his way to Zimbabwe. While in Mozambique he is scheduled to visit the port of Maputo and address workers at a factory close to the Mozambican capital.

Departs for Luanda SADCC Summit

MB211219 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] President Samora Machel left for Luanda this morning to attend the heads of state and government summit which is due

to take place today. Tomorrow, President Samora Machel and delegation will take part in the SADCC summit. In preparation for the SADCC summit, a SADCC ministerial meeting began in Luanda today to prepare the summit's agenda and review SADCC activities since the last summit held in Arusha, Tanzania. President Samora Machel is accompanied by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. The ministers of finance and transport and communications are already in Luanda.

BBC Interviews Journalists on Aid to MNR

MB211005 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The rebel war in Mozambique is reportedly forcing thousands of refugees to flee the country to, among other places, neighboring Malawi.

According to a report in the *The Guardian* newspaper, an estimated 15,000 to 30,000 people have fled into Malawi and have crowded into hastily assembled camps without enough food and water.

As Michael Vatikyotis explains, the situation is compounded by the Mozambican Government accusing Malawi of harboring its opponents, the MNR guerrillas.

[Vatikyotis] There have been frequent reports alleging that the anti-government MNR rebels are using Malawi as a refuge and as a springboard for attacks into Mozambique. Last month, the Mozambique military openly accused Malawi of harboring the guerrillas. The Maputo government preferred to put the blame on South African agents working in Malawi. All this has been strenuously denied by Malawi.

Andrew Ronsley, of *The Guardian*, has recently been in Malawi. Was there evidence to back up Maputo's claim?

[Begin recording] [Ronsley] There's conflicting evidence about this. There's certainly a great number of refugees. Up to 30,000 refugees have crossed the enormous border betweeen Mozambique and Malawi, which neither side could patrol properly, and it is certainly true that this provides the water, if you like, for the MNR fist to swim in. Now the question is whether the Malawian Government has deliberately connived in this or whether it simply can't do anything about it. There's conflicting evidence about that. People claim to have seen unidentified transport aircraft at the airport. I myself have seen no evidence of organized camps for the MNR and not much evidence that there were members of the South African Defense Force there to advise them, which you would expect to find if it was being done on an organized basis. But the Malawians, they have always said: Malawi will be a state unto itself and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. [end recording]

[Vatikyotis] The issue of refugees is a highly sensitive one for both governments. The Malawian Government does not even recognize the problems publicly and won't let international aid agencies into the country, despite reported food shortages.

I asked Dan Moiane, a journalist in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, just how serious the situation has become.

[Begin recording] [Moiane] The situation in the border area is serious. For instance, thousands of Mozambicans are said to have gone across the border into South Africa, fleeing these attacks by the rebels in Gaza Province, a large part of which borders on South Africa's Transvaal Province. In other areas, on the border with Malawi, Mozambicans are reported to have crossed into Malawi because of these attacks by the rebels. Of course, you must understand that the question of Mozambican refugees into neighboring countries has not only been caused by rebels attacks. Another factor in the past few years has been the drought. [end recording]

[Vatikyotis] As far as Malawi's alleged role in aiding the MNR is concerned, despite some evidence he found on the ground, Andrew Ronsley remains skeptical about open connivance between the Malawian Government and the MNR.

[Begin recording] [Ronsley] It's slightly surprising because the relationship with Mozambique is warmer than it has been for quite some time. President Machel visited Malawi in 1984. Malawi has ceased to be left out in the cold, labeled the Uncle Tom it used to be because of its relationship with South Africa. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique have made some compromises with Dr Banda, so there is a cordiality which we haven't had for some time. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Central Committee Meets in Luanda

MB220622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The eighth meeting of the SWAPO Central Committee, held in Luanda from 14 to 17 August, made an in-depth analysis of the political and military situation in Namibia, as well as international issues. In a press release, SWAPO said that the intensification of the armed struggle against the South African occupationist troops in Namibia is a way to force Pretoria to give true independence to this territory. SWAPO also reaffirmed the need to implement the decolonization process in Namibia based on UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and rejected any linkage whatever between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

In the press release, SWAPO (?condemned) racist South Africa's repression campaign and stated that it will continue the armed struggle in Namibia. The SWAPO Central Committee deplored Pretoria's acts of aggression and destabilization against the Frontline States. It appealed to the international community to increase its support to the freedom fighters in their struggle to free the Namibian and South African peoples, as well as to the Frontline States, which are the targets of constant aggression by the South African Army.

In the press release, SWAPO praised the Frontline States, the Nonaligned Movement, the socialist community, and all peace-

loving as well as progressive forces for their support and solidarity with this struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Strategic Goods' Said To Be Stockpiled

MB211500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Phalaborwa, Aug 21, SAPA — The government had been stockpiling "literally thousands of items" of strategic goods for the last decade and more to protect the economy against sanctions, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said tonight. "We shall not be found wanting," he said at a function in Phalaborwa to mark the 35th anniversary of the Phosphate Development Corporation (FOSKOR). "You may rest assured that the government has learnt from experience how important it is to safeguard its sources of supply and I can set your mind at rest that thorough provision has been made in this regard, which includes protecting the flow of technology and know-how on a variety of products. The government is not unaware of what our enemies are planning and has consequently for more than a decade been engaged in a programme of stockpiling of strategic goods of literally thousands of items in order to safeguard our economy against sanctions."

Mr du Plessis said sanctions would "definitely" lead to large-scale import replacement, "which will make South Africa even more self-sufficient as this process will stimulate industrial development and increase our ability to cope."

Assuring guests at the function that South Africa would not be found wanting, he said the private sector and the authorities had already, in a responsible manner, taken steps to promote the continued marketing of the country's goods and products.

"We all know that trade can take place in both conventional and unconventional ways and this is being planned by a counter-trade committee in the Department of Trade and Industries, which also deals with barter trade. It is sufficient for me to emphasise that over the years steps have been taken to ensure the continuance of our trade, irrespective of looming sanctions."

Sanctions in fact meant economic war and it was imperative in the circumstances "that we all stand together and do not assist the enemy by talking too much, thereby unnecessarily giving particulars about our trade and exports." "It is important that we realise at the outset that particulars on what we produce, the amount of our exports and to which countries we export, are all information which can be used by our enemies." Mr du Plessis said the motto should be "to talk less and to do more." "We can, and will, convert the inconvenience of sanctions into opportunities ... we shall steel ourselves against sanctions in the knowledge that it is going to demand from us the will and determination to win."

De Klerk Comments on Education for Race Groups

Prefers Black as Own Affairs Minister

MB211555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Aug 21, SAPA — It would be preferable to have a black education minister taking decisions for members of his own race or group, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today. Replying to the second reading debate on the South African certification council bill he said the National Party [NP] wanted each race group to make their own education decisions.

Responding to remarks by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Bryanston) he said the PFP policy of open schools amounted to mere tokenism. Opening the unused facilities in a white school to a small number of black pupils would not solve the problem of the 99 per cent of pupils who remained in Soweto or Guguletu. "In the final analysis, open schools, or local option, will not have any impact on black education. They will still face the same problems that they face today ... too few classrooms, too few qualified teachers, high teacher-pupil ratios and the socio-economic backlogs, parents who can't read ..."

The NP believed in own schools for culture-related education not because it was racist but because it was the best education system.

Mr van Rensburg asked why the government could not consider allowing an own culture such as the English liberal culture to decide for itself on opening their schools.

Mr de Klerk said the PFP's policy of forced open schooling had only worked in the affluent areas where they gained seats in elections because they were a society "that could buy your own apartheid."

When Mr van Rensburg pointed to various opinion polls that white schools be opened Mr de Klerk said: "They are not scientific polls. Every general election is a poll and this is an issue we test at every election. There will be an election sooner than you think."

Replying to Mr Jan Hoon (CP [Conservative Party] Kuruman) he said the Conservative Party were notably predictable in not having made any contribution to the debate and also accusing the government of steering toward multi-racialism. The NP accepted the multi-racial society in which it lived and believed that each race should have its own political freedom that would allow equal development potential to the different groups. The CP wanted domination of one group over the other.

While the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] wanted only one South African language the NP did not prescribe to Indians how they were to give expression to their culture in their own educational systems.

However, Mr Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown) had said the NP practised racial discrimination in its educational policy while he

argued for the acknowledgement and maintenance of cultural and language difference but not along racial lines.

Defends Own Affairs Departments
MB211540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly August 21 SAPA — It was in the interest of South Africa that its people were educated, shared basic values and all made an increasing contribution to the economy, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today. Replying to second reading debate on the South African certification council bill, he said there would always be people of different races in this country. A logical consequence of this was that these people would all be entering the same labour market. It was ordinary common sense, and a practical necessity, that they be subjected to the same norms in determining their qualifications.

At the same time every holder would know that he had been measured against a special and reliable test.

Mr de Klerk said there was nothing in the bill that prevented any education department from cultivating what was unique to a particular culture. It was nonsense to believe that the autonomy of own affairs education departments was "ploughed under" by the measure . To say it would mean a lowering of standards was malicious politicking.

The council would have to implement norms that were scientific and responsible. The government would however give every possible assistance to communities suffering from backlogs.

Referring to remarks made in the debate by Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) he said it was not true that black education differed fundamentally from that of whites. There was already a large degree of uniformity in reading material for white and black children. In particular subjects, such as history, there might be differences, but the gap was not as large as Mr Stofberg suggested.

White and black children were not being prepared for different worlds, said Mr de Klerk. They were people who would have to live in the same towns and work in the same factories. Mr Stofberg had shown his ignorance in saying it was not necessary to have a single standard in a differentiated system of education. For years now there had been a single matriculation certificate for all races, which had been reasonably successful in determining qualifications for university entrance. Scientifically, it was desirable to have a single norm.

Because of the differentiated system, it would not be easy to establish a standard. He was however confident the certification council would succeed in bringing about qualifications in which all could be proud and on which employers could rely. Anyone who said this was not a step in the right direction did not have the interests of South Africa at heart.

Commentary on Practical Effects of Housing Aid
MB220528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] A new era in the relationship between the state and private business in South Africa was ushered in when Mr P.W. Botha, then the prime minister, met 250 business and other leaders at the Carlton conference. There, a partnership was forged between the private sector and the central government to undertake a comprehensive strategy for stability and development for all the peoples of South Africa.

Further initiatives — such as the Good Hope conference — have been taken since. There have, inevitably, also been problems that have arisen between the state and big business. But it is common ground that the partnership for stability and development forged at the Carlton and Good Hope conferences must be cemented and expanded.

A major advance in this direction is the announcement by the minister of finance that more than 3 billion rands is to be spent in the next 3 years on low-cost housing,, facilities for the aged and needy, and projects designed to improve the quality of life of underprivileged people of all races. To this end, the state has announced projects totaling 750 million rands.

The private sector is to advise on how these funds are to be spent and a high-powered committee of businessmen has been set up for this purpose. Of the 750 million rands, the state is to allot 400 million rands to a trust fund, the main purpose of which will be to promote work creation by enabling unemployed people not owning homes to build a house under a self-build scheme. The private sector will administer the trust fund. Moreover, private sector investment in proposed bonds is expected to boost the initial 400 million rands to around 1,600 million rands. The first of the projects will hopefully be under way within days.

The practical effect of all this is that new jobs will be created, new skills will be developed, and the quality of life will be improved in those communities where this is most needed. It is to be hoped, as well, that the great measure of responsibility for the implementation of the projects that has been entrusted to the private sector will improve business confidence. The overall impact cannot be quantified, but the stimulus to the economy can be expected to be significant.

As such, the minister of finance's announcement underscores the inherent strength and resilience of the South African economy. It is also a dramatic demonstration of the will and resoluteness of South Africans. There is to be no withdrawing into the laager, no self-pitying, no capitulation to unrealistic and unacceptable demands from abroad.

Even as South Africa squares up to those clamoring for sanctions, and wrestles with the complex problems within the country, the responsibility remains for building a stable and better future for all. It is a responsibility that is not easy to shoulder under present circumstances, but it is one that cannot be shirked. The best way to meet that responsibility is through partnership between the

state and the business community. The latest manifestation that this partnership is active and is being extended creates confidence that the South African economy has the strength to confront sanctions and to grow and expand.

Tutu Returns From Overseas Tour 21 Aug

MB211806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 21, — Bishop Desmond Tutu arrived back in South Africa tonight and commented he had not said anything overseas he had not said before or had not said in South Africa. Returning from a trip to Japan, China and Jamaica, the Anglican archbishop-designate of Cape Town was welcomed by about 30 friends — and about 50 pressmen. Asked whether he knew that some South African cabinet ministers had said his call for sanctions and other statements bordered on treason, he replied: "They are always coming with the same ploy. I have said it all before."

He said he did not believe anything would come of veiled threats that he could be charged with treason, but added: "Ask them; I have said the ball is now firmly in their court."

When asked about criticism that he invited entertainers like TV star Bill Cosby and singer Harry Belafonte to his enthronement as archbishop, he said: 'I will not be told by anybody who I may invite and who not. They are my friends," he said indignantly.

The bishop said he had received a "wonderful" reception wherever he went; that it had been a "lovely" trip and he did not regret anything he had said.

On their arrival, the bishop and his wife, Leah, were almost pushed back into the exit through which they came and at least six uniformed security men were seen following the slow "procession" all the way to the far side of the airport parking area.

Minister Says Tutu's 'Antics Wearing Thin'

MB211518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Phalaborwa, Aug 21, SAPA — It was time the Anglican archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, realised South Africans' patience with his antics at press conferences and on television was "wearing thin," the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie Du Plessis, said tonight. "Bishop Tutu's claim to altruism clearly does not ring true and it is surely high time he abandons his selfish motives and desists from his patently transparent (sanctions) vendetta," he said at a function in Phalaborwa to mark the 35th anniversary of the Phosphate Development Corporation (Foskor). "It is easy for him to condemn, and advocate sanctions from his elevated comfortable position in the full knowledge that the outcome of what he propagates will not affect him or his family as only other people will suffer from his methodology."

Referring to the threat of sanctions against South Africa, the minister said it was "immeasurably distressing" a man of Bishop Tutu's high office "who should know better, and in fact be using his position to temper the situation, persists with his abrasive utterances so unbecoming of a man of the cloth. (He) should be displaying greater wisdom and tolerance in playing a conciliatory role in these difficult times."

Bishop Tutu's statements were not to his credit and called into question his motives and perceptions of a future South Arica. "It is unthinkable that someone who has the real interest of the people of South Africa at heart and is aware of the important principles to be followed in the establishment of a new dispensation enunciated by the state president, could stoop so low as to call upon the Japanese Government to impose sanctions against South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said.

There had been "Herculean strikes" in labour reforms in recent years and it seemed "downright impudent" for the bishop to have said labour conditions in South Africa were so bad people were ready to accept sanctions. Bishop Tutu had continued by condemning the view that sanctions would put blacks under economic strain, saying it was merely South African Government propaganda.

During his recent visit to China, Bishop Tutu had "let the cat out of the bag" when he told reporters he preferred socialism to any other political and economic system. "We now know in which direction he is angling," Mr Du Plessis said.

Bishop Tutu had not confined "his brash statements" to overseas visits and had as recently as April 2 this year in Johannesburg called on the international community to apply "punitive sanctions" against the government. "Surely it is now time that Bishop Tutu realises that the patience of South Africans with his antics at press conferences and on television is wearing thin," Mr du Plessis said. "Is it now high time (he) ceased his folly of exacerbating the position and trying to hasten this country's economic decline and moved away from the obsession of achieving his dubious goals through propagating the deterioration of the economy."

Both South Africa's friends overseas and the protagonists of sanctions should be very clear about the consequences of such measures. "What people like Bishop Tutu must not lose sight of is that sanctions are more easily imposed than lifted, that they do incalculable damage to the very people they are supposed to help.

"They could irrevocably harm the country's economy and bring in their wake despair and the ghastly prospect of poverty and starvation and adversely affect the already dire unemployment situation. What the advocators of this route must not forget is that if it is allowed to do its diabolical work depriving thousands of their jobs, we shall have to rebuild our industrial infrastructure and re-establish our export markets, while our population continues to grow and more and more people need jobs," Mr du Plessis said. Even heavy investment from overseas after disinvestment or sanctions or both had done their "abysmal worst" would take a great deal of time to bring about a recovery of sorts "but would in all probability not be able to keep pace with the annual need for thousands more jobs."

Commission Invites Suggestions on Human Rights Bill
MB211443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria August 21 SAPA — The South African Law Commission today invited "reasoned suggestions in writing" from the public on the feasibility of enacting a bill of human rights. Mr Justice P.J. Olivier, chairman of the commission's task group, said at a press conference in Pretoria that the commission would also invite some 600 organisations, including black organisations, to submit recommendations to it.

The commission had however not decided on whether it would accept evidence from the banned African National Congress. A journalist pointed out that unless this was done its eventual report could be discredited.

Mr Justice Olivier said the commission would however consider the claims and aspirations of minority groups, like homosexuals and feminists.

The commission would also consider whether a bill of rights should be written into the constitution or whether it should be separately enacted by Parliament, and the role the courts would play in enforcing it.

The judge said such a bill of rights should ideally correspond to the generally accepted standards of civilised law, but also take into account the problems of the country and the legal protection claimed by minority groups.

The commission had already done substantial work on the issue since the government requested a report in April. A working paper on the commission's findings may be presented to various organisations for comment before its report will be submitted to the minister of justice. No limit has been set for the report. The commission's brief is to investigate group rights and human rights, and it would like suggestions from the public regarding the definition and protection of such rights, the role which the courts should play in this regard and the desirability and feasibility of a bill of human and group rights. Suggestions may be mailed to the secretary of the SA law commission at private bag X668, Pretoria, 0001.

Universities' Condemnation of Emergency Decried
MB211803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 21, SAPA — The National Student Federation [NSF] said today the condemnation of the state of emergency by English-speaking universities recently was "highly hypocritical." Singling out the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, the NSF said in a statement that freedom of speech and association for moderate students was restricted on their campuses. The NSF describes itself as a moderate organisation.

The statement said the universities had "failed to ensure those freedoms for moderate students on their campuses who have been denied freedom of speech and association by the actions of militant leftists." "The NSF calls on the universities to put into practice at campus level their much espoused commitment to freedom of speech and association. Until such time as these freedoms are guaranteed for students on the campus the posturings of these universities in respect of the state of emergency can have little validity."

Opposition Criticizes University Race Quotas
MB211651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 21 SAPA — The official opposition spokesman on national education, Mr Horace van Rensburg, today appealed to the government to scrap the "racially offensive" quota system for the admission of students to universities. He was speaking during the second reading debate on the universities amendment bill, which provides for black university principals to sit on the committee of university principals for the first time.

Mr van Rensburg welcomed the bill and said it would afford black universities the same status as their white counterparts and allow them the benefit of the pooling of ideas on the committee. However, he said, he wanted to take the government to task for not removing the final racially offensive provision from the bill, namely the quota system. "I wonder if the government has read and understood how ugly and offensive that provision is? It clearly implies that the government will use its financial support to blackmail universities into complying with the provision." The quota system undermined the positive aspects of the legislation.

"I appeal to the government to take the earliest opportunity to further amend this bill and to remove that provision. Let's depollute it. Let's clean it. Let's cleanse it."

Mr van Rensburg said all the country's future leaders would pass through its tertiary institutions and it would be dangerous and unwise to allow them to receive an education in racially-segregated institutions. While they might receive the same standard of education, it was most important for the future stability of the country that racial understanding and cooperation in the pursuit of common goals was fostered. This could only be achieved if people dealt with problems together, attended classes together and communicated with each other. Mr van Rensburg called on the government to encourage tertiary institutions to include students of all race groups on student bodies and to encourage inter-racial communication on campuses. This would help produce future leaders who were free of racial prejudice, he said.

Buthelezi Defends Inkatha to Bishops Conference
MB211505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Ulundi Aug 21 SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on the Catholic Church to say whether it regarded the African National Congress' use of violence to bring about a one-party state in South Africa as morally legitimate. Defending his Inkatha movement against charges of coercion and intimida-

tion, he challenged a party of bishops, led by Durban's Archbishop Denis Hurley, to name a more democratic black South African group.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said Inkatha's members were inevitably drawn into township violence. The bishops had to know it was impossible for him to discipline every Inkatha member into pacifist behaviour in a climate in which violence was so vigorously stimulated. Inkatha members had been hacked to death and "necklaced" and their houses had been destroyed. Faced with what amounted to butchery, one could expect violent reaction to violent onslaught, he said.

AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation) people were killing UDF (United Democratic Front) members and vice versa, and the ANC was actively pursuing civil war in which it knew that ordinary blacks would be the victims of their bombs, in which it urged blacks to kill others and called for the annihilation of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha pursued its commitment to democracy and to non-violent tactics and strategies. Chief Buthelezi said: "The question we ask is: Does the Catholic Church grant me the democratic right to hold different views from the ANC mission in exile, UDF and COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions) and from AZAPO in the pursuit of Inkatha's aims and objectives?"

The church should take into account that Nelson Mandela had shown no hostility towards him, even though the former ANC leader was informed of what he did politically and that he differed from the ANC mission in exile. The feature which distinguished Inkatha from the ANC was that Inkatha was not committed to a socialist future.

Archibishop Hurley and the other prelates were in Ulundi to gather information on Inkatha for presentation to the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. [SACBC]

Chief Buthelezi said a communication gap existed between Inkatha and the SACBC and each side disagreed strongly with certain actions ofthe other. He pointed out the ANC mission in exile tolerated no opposition. This was the kind of unity which Inkatha, with its over 1.3 million members, could not subscribe to.

Pik Botha Details Financial Assistance to TBVC

MB201519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 20 SAPA — Direct financial assistance to Transkei, South Africa's first independent homeland, increased from R153,697,859 in the 1981/82 financial year to an estimated R300,348,000 for the current year, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He was giving details in written reply to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) of amounts paid to the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) over the last five years.

The grand total for amounts paid to Transkei, which gained independence in 1976, increased from R289,116,665 to R740,677,000 over the same period.

Besides the direct assistance,this included transfer payments (R125,793,216 to R406,377,000), loans (R1,371,713 to R18,606,00) and "other specified assistance" consisting of seconded manpower, flour subsidy, technical assistance and judges' salaries (R8,253,877 to R15,345,000).

Direct financial assistance to Bophuthatswana increased from R27.9 million to an estimated R115.56 million over the same period.

The corresponding amounts for Venda were R56,773,482 to R132,950,000 and for Ciskei, R165,414,454 (from the 1982/83 financial year) to R224,717,000.

The greater portion of all these direct financial assistance figures were for budgetary aid, which Mr Botha said South Africa did not exercise direct control over its use as it was an independent state's prerogative to set its own priorities on the application of its total available income. "These funds consist of direct RSA assistance and their own revenue from taxes, etcetera," he said. "However, officials of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance visit the TBVC states on a regular basis to have budgetary negotiations and where possible, to advise the officials of the states."

The object of budgetary aid was to enable the TBVC states "to maintain at least the same standard of service which prevailed before their independence." "The amounts made available are calculated after an analysis of their own resources and the envisaged application of the funds and taking into account what it would have cost South Africa to provide the same service if the states in question had not become independent."

Mr Botha said negotiations were currently in progress between South Africa and the TBVC states on the structure of future financial relations between them. "In essence, the proposals mean that this form of direct aid will in future be based, in medium term, on SA-TBVC-negotiated norms and target standards in respect of both expenditure and revenue." The normative system was not more than a mechanism to establish a scientific and rational basis for this type of direct financial aid; to promote, in the longer term, meaningful economic and budgetary planning in the four states based on realistic needs, objectives, priorities and strategies; and to provide the TBVC states with a degree of certainty on the extent of aid which was essential for budgetary planning.

According to the figures supplied by Mr Botha, the grand total for amounts paid to Bophuthatswana increased from R197,013,734 in 1981/82 to an estimated R458,408,000 in 1985/86, from 84,154,o30 to R194,378,000 for Venda, and from R57,326,979 (1982/2) to R394,575,000 for Ciskei.

Information Bureau Releases 22 Aug Unrest Report

MB220949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 22, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today:

Although incidents of unrest continued, no deaths were reported and only two people were injured in unrest incidents.

A large number of court cases concerning unrest incidents will be brought before courts in the coming months. On the East-Rand for example 29 cases of amongst others murder, attempted murder, intimidation, arson and the possession of petrolbombs will be heard in the next month or two.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Television News

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 20 August comments on Minister of Information Louis Nel's statement to a Pretoria press club that it was " 'not in the public interest' " to allow " 'another television network' " to broadcast news. "With uncharacteristic coyness, he refused to name M-Net, the Press-owned pay channel which starts broadcasting on October 1, and which, in terms of its government licence to operate, may not broadcast news unless it is obtained from the SABC. The editorial says "we do not need more one-sided, politically-laundered news. We need more information and less propaganda. And the only way to achieve that is to subject the SABC monopoly to good, honest competition. The truth does not fear challenge. Only propaganda must gag its opponents."

BUSINESS DAY on Bank Rate Drop

"Despite a flurry of rapid drops in Bank Rate — the basic rate of interest in the economy which is closely followed by commercial banks — demand for credit has shown little sign of picking up," says a second editorial on the same page. "Manufacturing production shows no sign of revival and retail sales continue to decline in real terms. All this points to an economy paralysed by negative expectations." The editorial says next week the governor of the Reserve Bank will deliver "the most important, and difficult" speech of his career. "To expect him to produce a panacea would be unreasonable, without massive — and sadly lacking — help from the politicians. And he won't get that."

CITIZEN on Emergency Detainees

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 20 August says: "In terms of sheer numbers, 8,500 detainees is a terrible reflection of the state in which this country finds itself rather than, as Mrs Helen Suzman [Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton] puts it, a 'terrifying indictment of the Government's inability to maintain law and order through normal due process of the rule of law'. Anyone with any knowledge of the challenge to law and order by radical organisations fronting for the ANC will appreciate that the situation could not be allowed to go on." "The Government had to act — or be faced with a situation in which townships became ungovernable, street committees took over from township authorities, decent, hard-working blacks were no longer safe from the attention of radical mobs, and Black on Black violence got out of hand." Regarding Suzman's susggestion that the number of detainees indicates the " 'massive tide of resistance against the apartheid regime,' " the editorial says that "although 8,500 is disturbingly high, in relation to the total Black population it does not justify the description of a 'massive tide' ". "Mrs Suzman is a doughty fighter for civil rights and is in the forefront of those who are fighting against sanctions. Unfortunately, she and her party have not fought against Black on Black violence and the attempt at insurrection with the same dedication."

STAR on Black Housing

A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 20 August comments on the new township " 'Norweto' — the proposed but so far officially unnamed township north-east of Lanseria airport." "South Africa wants to embark on the development of a 'black township' — as opposed to townships for low-income people — at a time when everyone knows the Group Areas Act will eventually have to go." The editorial questions whether there is "some sort of rational motivation for not only the choice of that isolated site but for the proposal to zone a huge tract of land on the township's southern boundary for quarrying and brickfields. The only possible motivation is that Pretoria wants a buffer strip between Norweto, and the 'white' areas — a moonscape to match the minescape separating Soweto from Johannesburg." "In fairness the Government must now cut corners in developing housing — and it has, after all, invited comment. But how serious can it be about that? The plan has been almost thrown together. In view of the homes needed so urgently across South Africa we have a right to expect more professionalism."

Stand Against 'Foreign Interference'

On page 20 of *The Star* Alister Sparks writes in his "My View" column on the National Party federal congress in Durban and says: "President Botha used the congress as a platform for breathing defiance at the world over sanctions and for drawing more clearly the boundary lines beyond which his reforms will not go." Sparks says that the government is "intent on telling the Western world to get stuffed. It is taking a public stand against what is perceived as foreign interference and it is preparing to tough it out on sanctions." Sparks points out that the Eminent Persons Group plan "brought matters to a head" since "to agree to negotiations with the ANC would be to cross the barrier-line from 'group self-determination' and enter a whole new field of open-ended possibilities including eventual black majority rule." President Botha has "broken off his engagement" with the West because "he knows it will bring him back again and again to that same barrier line that he is not prepared to cross." "What we are about to see now in place of negotiated reform is a policy of coercion and co-option. An attempt will be made to crush the black rebellion by brute force, and then in the vacuum of leaderlessness and desperation in the townships to co-opt enough people to get a system of black administration functioning again. It will be an era of siege politics as well as siege economy."

CAPE TIMES on Political Interference With Universities

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 19 August comments on cabinet minister and Labour Party leader Allen Hendrickse's urging the closure of one of the three Cape universities on the grounds that it teaches students to be " 'supporters of communism and Marxism.' " The editorial says "there can be little doubt" that the majority of students at the University of the Western Cape reject Hendrickse's political views. Opposing colored participation in the constitution "so long as it excludes from Parliament the majority of South Africans" and opposing the state of emergency, "does not make students or staff into communists and Marxists. If anything it shows a commendable ability to think for themselves and not be bluffed by politicians who pay less attention to democratic ideals then even their white masters," says the editorial. "Down the years political interference with universities over the skin colour of their students has been bad enough. To re-start the process because of the colour of their politics is a new and shameful refinement, the antithesis of academic freedom of thought. Let the Labour Party take its hands off universities and confine itself to what it understands."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Act

"The government is getting itself into all sorts of idiotic tangles over the Group Areas Act" because "it lacks the courage to repeal a racist piece of legislation which has done nothing but harm race relations since it was enacted," says a second editorial on the same page. "Apartheid will not be outmoded, let alone dead, while this legislation survives. The government and its supporters, however, will not let it die." The editorial points out that "suburbs, streets or even blocks of flats might be given a different group area to those of their neighbours. And the government will ask the nation and the world to applaud its latest brave reforms. The government should carry this lunacy to its logical conclusion, which is to give each house — or room — the group area character of its current incumbent. Or it could grasp the nettle and scrap the whole measure, as will happen eventually after more bitterness and with a great deal less applause."

CAPE TIMES on Universities' Joint Statement

"The joint statement by the vice-chancellors of five leading South African universities on the state of emergency is worthy of note by President Botha and his cabinet and, indeed, by all South Africans," says a further editorial on the same page. The editorial says that it is not often that so many universities join forces to address the country, expressing the views of assemblies of students, staff and governing bodies. However, "it is sad that the leading Afrikaans universities, on account of their historic ties with Afrikaner nationalism, were not signatories to the joint statement which, after all, expresses the concerns of all who share academic ideals. May the day soon dawn when all South African universities will speak with one voice."

TRANSVALER on U.S. Sanctions

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans says: "Rational and well-informed Americans as well as leaders of black communities in southern Africa should pay attention to what American legislators are doing: applying pressure, which borders on fanaticism, to destroy a sector of healthy world trade in order to promote their own interests." The editorial says that the sanctions blueprints, of which "the sharpest sting may be removed by President Reagan," before Congress and the House of Representatives, will be "a sword which will cut in many directions." "It will plunge millions of blacks in adversity, will seriously hinder progress," harm America's healthy trade, and "hamper increasing involvement in the Republic's reform attempts."

TRANSVALER on Possible Election

A second editorial on the same page comments on a possible election or referendum in the near future. "Voters should expect to become targets of party politics propaganda." The editorial also says that a "fierce battle must be expected." It points out that as regards white voters, "there exists totally divergent ideologies concerning the country's complicated situation of many races. The stage has come where choices of a decisive nature have to be made for the future of the country and its people."

VADERLAND on Black Housing

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 19 August says "organising a metropolitan society to the satisfaction of all race groups is not only a challenge for political reform — it is a dilemma." "Firstly, planning for it does not always keep pace with demographic shiftings." Secondly, black urbanization is "going to place great demands on finance as well as on people relationships and religious beliefs." The editorial says the emotion surrounding the creation of a new black township is understandable since it creates uncertainty about land ownership and future planning. However, "the blacks in the cities will need more living space. The alternative is shanty towns, and everyone wants to prevent that at all costs."

BEELD on ANC Terrorist Activity

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 20 August in a page 8 editorial comments on the renewed terrorist activity in the eastern Transvaal along the Mozambican border and in Swaziland. The editorial says that "if these incidents mean that the ANC is busy with a new onslaught in these areas, then the Republic's relations with the countries involved are entering a new period of tension." "If the pendulum in southern Africa is swinging towards a 'ghastly alternative', that would be reason for grave concern, because this brings the possibility of retaliation and international storms. Such an escalation would suit those who want to isolate South Africa." For that reason the paper hopes that "level-headedness will prevail."

Whites, Nonwhites: Must 'Share'

A second editorial on the same page says: "How many whites, even today, are prepared to accept that they live in an African country where black numbers are increasing overwhelmingly? Where the white population's living space will in future necessarily become smaller as the needs of the nonwhite majority's living, working, and leisure space increases? Where even government by a majority of nonwhites is no longer as impossible as it seemed a generation ago? And how many of the militant nonwhites who believe that the authority is soon going to be grabbed from the white man's hand are prepared to accept that South Africa without the whites' contribution cannot continue as the most advanced country in Africa?" The editorial says white and nonwhite in South Africa will "have to share everything there is

to share," because if they "cannot live together" they will "certainly die together."

REPUBLIKEIN on Independence Problems

On page 4 of Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 19 August, an editorial says Rev Jesse Jackson of the United States wants an American policy which "will respect the territorial integrity of independent nations, and which will aim for the abolition of apartheid." The paper says "if Rev Jackson is earnest in his plea for the ending of apartheid, he ought to ask that South-West Africa/Namibia be given special attention. It may be worth our government's while to invite people like the Jacksons and Youngs to visit us. Then they would be able to see for themselves what our problems regarding the attainment of independence really are."

SWAZILAND

ANC Believed Using Country as Smuggling Route

MB220713 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 August 86 p 1

[By Gerald L'Ange of *The Star*'s Africa News Service]

[Text] The African National Congress is believed to have been smuggling landmines and other weapons into South Africa from Mozambique, through Swaziland.

It is not yet known whether these operations have reached a level that could harm South Africa's relations with the two countries, and whatever benefits might still be obtained from the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

Swaziland and the border region have recently been the scene of incidents indicating a relatively high level of ANC activity.

Last Thursday four insurgents were shot dead and a fifth wounded by security forces in the eastern Transvaal shortly after they had crossed the border from Swaziland.

Landmines which have exploded recently in the eastern Transvaal and northern Natal are believed to have been smuggled in from Mozambique through Swaziland, although there has been no official South African confirmation of the use of this route.

The smuggling seems to have taken place despite vigorous attempts by the Swaziland Government to prevent th ANC using its territory as a base or channel for insurgency in South Africa.

However, there is less certainty about the Maputo government's commitment to curbing the ANC on its territory.

The prevention of ANC insurgency from Mozambique was one of South Africa's main incentives for signing the Nkomati Accord. An increase in ANC operations from Mozambique would put a severe strain on the already tattered agreement.

If the accord were to collapse, there could be renewed South African attacks on ANC bases in Mozambique.

ZAMBIA

UNITA Land Mine Kills One, Injures One

MB212041 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] One Zambian was killed and another seriously injured when they stepped on a land mine planted by UNITA rebels in Zambezi area last week. The area governor, Major (Amwingo Denamingo), disclosed that the rebels ransacked (Muntobene) village near (Sahoma), about 2 km from the Angolan border before planting the lethal land mine. Major (Denamingo) made the disclosure at three separate meetings he held at Chiputu, (Chipalata), and (Catoto-Pande), Chief (Ndatulenga's) area. The meetings were also attended by Zambezi police chief, (Botson Meruva). The governor said the armed rebels beat up villagers and pounced on their food and property, adding that the six children who fled into the bush during the attack were still missing.

ZIMBABWE

Amnesty International Declared 'Enemy' of Country

MB210709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2242 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 20, SAPA — Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, was tonight declared an enemy of Zimbabwe because it championed the cause of subversive elements in the country, ZIANA reports.

In a 30-page ministerial statement, parts of which he did not read, the minister of state (security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said in the House of Assembly that the organisation was trying to blackmail the government, which would not given in.

In a scathing attack, the minister said in the case of Zimbabwe, Amnesty had not been objective as it took up only issues which were relevant to anti-government elements.

Mr Munangagwa said that the very manner of its working led Amnesty to take up rumours and publicise them as though they were facts.

"Unbeknown to Amnesty, those stories are tailored to cause the most damage to government and its image internally and internationally," Mr Munangagwa said.

"We in Zimbabwe are in no doubt about the justice of our actions and we do not feel tha we owe anyone any explanation, apology or justification," Mr Munangagwa continued.

Mr Munangagwa said Zimbabwe did not just detain anyone illegally.

"Perhaps when Amnesty writes to us, it confuses us with other countries which do not have laws under which a citizen's freedom can be temporarily restricted. Our constitution is quite specific

about detentions during a state of emergency or when no such state of emergency exists," he said.

He did say, however, that there had been cases when the courts had ruled that the executive had been wrong on points of procedure in certain detentions, but these defects had been cleared up quickly.

Mr Munangagwa said the recent case involving two detained customs officers seemed to suggest that there was a conflict between the executive and the judiciary.

"What there was was not really a conflict, but a difference in perceiving the same facts, and I am happy to say that the problem has now blown over," he said.

He pointed out that South Africa was an avowed enemy of Zimbabwe, and had proved this through its acts of direct and indirect destabilisation, and although the judiciary had the duty to examine the actions of the executive, it had to be subjective in the cases involving spies.

Thus when the government said it had caught a person spying for South Africa, nothing more needed to be said for the person to be regarded as a spy, the ZIANA report said.

"Is it necessary to state who personally persuaded this man to spy, where and when they agreed to do this and why is it not enough to state that the person involved is a South African spy and to indicate the areas in which he was asked to supply information?" the minister asked the house.

Mr Munangagwa also gave instances where Amnesty had made allegations against the Central Intelligence organisation which were based on false information, ZIANA reported.

"I would like to issue an open invitation to Amnesty International to come out clean and lay its cards on the table where everybody can see them and we will cooperate with it fully.

"If it does not do that then all its representations are not worth the volumes of papers on which they are written," Mr Munangagwa told the house.

Government To Ignore 'Amnesty'

MB220657 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The government has withdrawn an invitation to Amnesty International to come and identify alleged victims of torture and will now totally ignore all activities of that organization.

The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, told the House of Assembly yesterday that, although Amnesty International was supposed to be a humanitarian and nonpolitical organization, it is funded by Western intelligence organizations.

Comrade Nkala said Amnesty International never bothered confirming reports it received on Zimbabwe and considered all allegations against the country were true, and distributed the false information throughout the world.

The minister said this approach is intended to damage the good image of Zimbabwe, and can only work to the detriment of the organization's proclaimed concept of impartiality. He added that the organization's stance has discredited its image to the government and the people of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Nkala said those who continue to supply the organization with information risk detention.

The minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, told the house that the organization is trying to blackmail the government, which would not give in. He said Zimbabwe is entitled to regard Amnesty International as an enemy of the people of Zimbabwe.

Mugabe, Mangwende Leave for SADCC Summit

MB211220 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare this morning for Luanda, Angola, where he will attend the seventh summit meeting of the SADCC heads of state and government, which begins tomorrow. The meeting is preceded by a meeting of standing committee officials. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Witness Mangwende and other government officials.

Banana Receives Ethiopian, Ugandan Envoys

MB211728 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, today received the credentials of the new Ethiopian ambassador and the Ugandan high commissioner at State House in Harare. Ethiopia's ambassador is Comrade (Ende Mikasa) who has served as head of the legal department of the Ethiopian Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. The Ugandan high commissioner, Dr (Tibanya Mushanga), is a former university lecturer.